

History-making operation is performed on Richmond girl

RICHMOND

The first open heart surgery in U.S. Naval Hospital history was performed on the six-year-old daughter of a Richmond Army sergeant at St. Albans (N.Y.) Naval Hospital, it was learned this week.

The three-hour-long operation was performed on Brenda Goode, daughter of Sgt. and Mrs. Joseph Goode of Richmond.

Sgt. Goode is now stationed at Fort Totten, N.Y. He is a graduate of Armstrong High School.

BRENDA WAS born with a large hole between the two auricles of her heart. These chambers are normally separated by a wall.

It was necessary in performing the operation to use a heart-lung machine, a device which completely takes over the function of the heart and lungs during surgery, and closes the hole between the chambers.

The heart-lung machine used

for the operation on Brenda acted as her heart and lungs for 23 minutes during the operation without upsetting any phase of her normal body activity.

Her pulse and blood pressure were normal during the entire procedure.

DURING surgery Marvin Gleidman and Robert Sellers of the hospital's pulmonary function and research laboratory operated the complex machine which was literally living for the 39-pound Brenda.

AT THE COMPLETION of the operation a wire was inserted in Brenda's heart and brought out through the chest wall.

This was done so that a machine, called an electric pacemaker, could be connected to this wire if her heart stopped or slowed down and the rate of her heart could be controlled

by electrical stimulation.

THE ARMY played a vital role in the case, as it was necessary for all blood transfusions to be made immediately after being drawn from the donors.

The blood had to be at body temperatures and fresh. From Sergeant Good's battery at Ft. Totten came 24 volunteer donors.

Brenda's case was first diagnosed three years ago at Walter Reed Army Hospital in Washington, but no corrective action was attempted at that time.

When Sergeant Goode was transferred to Ft. Totten, surgeons there referred him to the U.S. Naval Hospital at St. Albans.

TWELVE HOURS after surgery, little Brenda was awake alert and talking and less than 24 hours later was taking fluids for nourishments.

A MAZE of equipment surrounded surgeons, nurses and hospital corpsmen as they labored in the operation room.

Included were a machine to measure brain waves; the heart lung machine; a machine to calculate heart activity; electrical blood and venous pressure measuring apparatus;

And a temperature control mattress which supplemented the general anesthesia in order to cool the body and slow the blood flow.

Brenda's temperature was lowered to 90 degrees.

THROUGHOUT the operation the laboratory staff made continual studies of the blood circulating through the patient and the heart-lung machine.

The delicate operation was performed by Capt. Joseph J. Timmes, Medical Corps, U.S. Navy; assisted by Capt. Romulus L. May, Robert Fleischaker, and civilian consultants Dr. Max Chamberlain of N.Y., Dr. Karl Karlson of Kings County Hospital, Brooklyn.

Dr. Clarence Craford, dean of cardiac surgery and professor of the Karolinska Institute

of Stockholm, Sweden, observed the operation.

Doctors Still Battle For Life Of Baby Infant Kept Alive 11 Days Despite Tetanus

A Negro baby girl suffering from tetanus (lockjaw), which carries a high death rate, has been kept alive 11 days at Frank T. Tobey Children's Hospital.

Cheryl Elliott of Holly Springs, Miss., was two weeks old when admitted to the Memphis hospital Aug. 2. Her jaws were locked.

Hospital records show the child was delivered by a midwife and the discoloration developed through the umbilical cord. Four days after the delivery, the navel became swollen and infected. When the child refused to nurse, she was taken to a Holly Springs physician who referred her to Memphis for hospitalization.

The baby was given tetanus anti-toxin and penicillin through the vein. She has been under continuous sedation in the vein since admission. Ben extra sedation when muscle spasms occur. Thus far, there have been no hard convulsions.

The child is in an Isolette, a special type of incubator. Only necessary nursing care is done by attendants walking on tiptoe. The slightest noise, the flash of a light turned on, could send the baby into a convulsion.

"Cheryl's jaws have loosened a little so we can get a medicine dropper in her mouth to give her glucose water," an attendant said. "Her condition is still critical but the fact that she has been kept alive after the 10th day looks encouraging."

Child Grows 3 Inches After Pituitary Shots

MADISON, WIS., AUG. 23 (UP)—An undersized child has grown three inches in six months as a result of injections of human "growth hormone" taken from the body of a dead man, a doctor revealed today.

The patient was an 11-year-old girl who was three feet eight inches tall. By normal standards she should have been four feet 10 inches. Her dwarfed condition was caused by a gland failure that resulted from an infection at the age of six months.

Dr. C. H. Li, a hormone specialist at the University of California Medical School, extracted the human "growth hormone" from pituitary glands taken from the bodies of dead humans. After the first six months of startling growth from the injections, the girl is still growing. The pace, however, is at a slower rate because the doses of hormone have been reduced.

Dr. Li reported on the experiment at a conference on chemical organization of cells.

The scientist cautioned that as yet the treatment of pituitary dwarfs with human growth hormone is extremely limited. Dr. Li said he has only been able to obtain enough for this single patient. She receives 2½ milligrams a day.

Structural differences between human growth hormone and that obtainable from cattle and other animals has so far prevented the animal hormones being successfully used on human dwarfs.

Dr. Li said that at present the greatest hope for widespread treatment of pituitary dwarfs lies in research through which animal hormones may be broken down sufficiently to isolate the growth factor from other elements which so far have made the application of animal hormones to humans unsatisfactory.

Grandmother Is Proved Typhoid Fever Carrier

A strange story of a grandmother who harbored typhoid fever germs unknowingly for more than 20 years, eventually infecting five grandchildren, was reported yesterday.

The Maryland woman, identified only recently as a typhoid-carrier by laboratory tests, never came down with the fever herself, according to Maryland State Health Department investigators.

Her condition was uncovered in a search for the source of typhoid fever which sickened the five children. The youngsters, according to the department report, all recovered completely with treatments by the newer drugs.

In the investigation, it was found that several members of the (Dorchester County (Md.) family in the early 1930s had suffered typhoid fever, though not the grandmother.

Laboratory tests exonerated the once-sick members of the family, but showed the presence of live typhoid germs in the grandmother. Dr. Charlotte Silverman, epidemiologist, of the State Health Department, said the woman is now under treatment to try to eliminate her carrier state.

If unsuccessful, the grandmother will join the now-dwindling ranks of some 2500 typhoid carriers in United States who are insulated or isolated against social contacts.

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Youthful Health Employee Believes In 'Education'

By ERNESTINE COFIELD

Edmund Steele is an educator. But he is not in a school or institution where you expect to find educators because you'll find him snooping around in restaurant kitchens, nursing homes, grocery stores or any place where diseases might be spread through direct or indirect contact.

"People have always been in need of education and that's what I'm doing, educating them about their health," the 29-year-old sanitarian for the Gary Board of Health said.

"There is a great need to educate people to take better care of themselves. You'd be surprised at the number of people who don't know what happens when they cough or leave pie on the stove without covering it up," Steele explained.

He continued, "I feel that there are a lot of personal things people have been doing so long it is part of their tradition and they don't know it's wrong."

Steele, who has been with the board of health since last October, performs duties including investigating complaints, such as poor heating in homes; inspection of private water supplies, private sewers and disposal systems, stores and restaurants.

"When we see something wrong we try to convince the people why it's better to do things our way." (There are eight other sanitarians and one other, Alonzo Swan, is a Negro.)

As part of their public relations job the inspectors tell groups and individuals about the different aspects of health such as insect control, garbage disposal and rabies.

A relatively newcomer to Gary, Steele was recommended for his job by another Negro, Dr. G. K. Washington, president of the board of health after he received his masters degree from George Williams college, Chicago.

Originally from Newton, Miss., Edmund moved to Chicago with his family when he was 14. He attended John Carter elementary school and graduated from DuSable in three years.

Prior to serving a two-year stretch with the Marines, he attended Illinois University at Navy Pier and Urbana.

The young Marine dropped out of college to buy his family mother and stepfather, Mary and Ralph E. Calhoun, and brother, Frank, a home in Tarrytown.

Steele said, "We were paying \$137 a month for an apartment in Chicago. It was cold and we didn't like the landlord. I had made up my mind I was going to buy a home before going back to school."

After investigating several neighborhoods, the sanitarian decided on Tarrytown because there was "no money down" and it was a young community made up of "good solid citizens."

Of the approximately 750 families living in the suburban community, Steele said that about 85-90 percent of them are from Chicago and the average age is 35.

Sold on his new home, the inspector said, "I want to grow with the city (Gary) although I was not familiar with it before I moved here."

One of the first families to move to Tarrytown (they moved Thanksgiving day, 1954) the inspector is active in the Tarrytown Civic Council, Inc., which promotes civic understanding among the residents and education of the citizens toward better government.

When the organization was founded back in 1955, Steele helped write the by-laws and served as chairman of the board from 1956 to 1958. At present he is chairman of the resolutions committee.

He is also a former scoutmaster, chairman of the troop commission, institutional representative from his unit, member Mid-

town Citizens committee, Greater Gary AMVETS, Post No. 6, Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, YMCA PTA, American Public Health association, Sigma Delta Alpha fraternity and of Good Shepherd Congregational church of Chicago.

"Star gazing" was a hobby acquired by Edmund while he was a student at Williams college. It was also while he was a junior in college that Edmund became interested in public health and decided to major in physical education and health.

"I've always been interested in people and biological science. I feel that the two are somewhat interrelated."

A pal, and fellow student, Gus Georgiou, talked the ex-Marine into accepting a Henry D. Steinhilber scholarship to work on his masters in animal research, after Steele received his bachelors. Because of his educational background, he was hired for his present job.



EDMOND STEELE

Twelve Have Died

Ga. Hillbillies Refuse Medical Attention To Kids

DALTON, Ga. — (UPI) —

A district health commissioner said Friday at least a dozen white children have died here in the northwest Georgia mountains during the past year because their religious parents refused medical aid.

Dr. Cecil Jacobs said most of the children died from pneumonia. "I'm sure all of them could have been saved," he said. "Children just shouldn't die of pneumonia in this day and time."

JACOBS' REPORT came in the course of a search for an Atlanta girl with tuberculosis of the bone who was believed to be at her grandfather's remote mountain home.

The girl's parents took the girl out of school in Atlanta and refused to let her see a doctor. They were identified as members of the Church of God, Union Assembly, a small sect with headquarters in the mountain area.

THE CHURCH HAS no rule forbidding medical care, but it leaves enforcement of its beliefs to the conscience of individual members.

"We don't hear about the cases until the children are dead," Dr. Jacobs said. "These people are pretty close. Most of them say 'Medical treatment is all right for other people, but we don't need it, our faith is strong stuff.'"

JACOBS SAID the church is governed by C. T. Pratt, who lives just out of Dalton. He said Pratt's daughter is a midwife who delivers the sect's children.

Pratt was quoted in an Atlanta newspaper this week as having told the girl's parents that she would live. But the newspaper said Pratt had not told them to turn down medical assistance.

"It is quite a situation and I'd do anything I could to break it up," Jacobs said.

Death Comes To Laquilla, The '849 Girl'

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Plucky little Laquilla Foster, the 13-year-old "849 Girl," whose gallant fight against a fatal respiratory impairment endeared her to the nation, is dead.

Death came to Laquilla three years after readers of the Courier had contributed more than \$4,500 to a fund, with which to purchase oxygen and build a special room adjacent to the Foster home here, at 1045 Rigby St.

The child's plight was brought into focus, when her parents, the Rev. and Mrs. Maxwell Foster, found it difficult to purchase the weekly \$8.49 tanks of oxygen which kept her alive. It was from this purchase price that Laquilla became nationally known as "The 849 Girl."

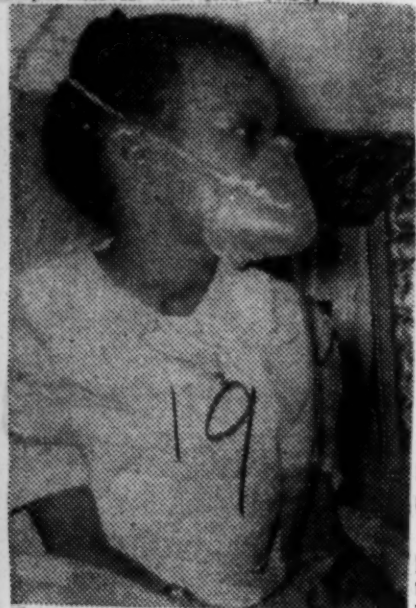
ONE OF 13 children, Laquilla was courageous until the end. Her last request and her last words, made to one of her sisters was, "Please bring me a piece of ice."

She died at 1:30 P. M., Nov. 10, shortly after arriving at Southside Hospital.

Mrs. Foster said requests for

an autopsy had delayed plans for the funeral.

Medical authorities revealed unusual interest in the medical implication of the case.



LACQUILLA FOSTER
... death came at 1:30 P. M.

MODERN LIFE

Artery Hardening Linked to Tension

Sun. 10-26-58
SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25 (P)—A medical research team has turned up some physical evidence suggesting that stresses imposed by living in the United States hasten coronary disease.

The investigators examined minutely the hearts and great arteries of the Haitians as in the series of 139 Negroes in South Carolina Negroes. The Carolina and 128 Negroes in Haiti great differences showed up only in the coronary arteries. This suggests, Dr. Groom said, that researchers should look for differences between these two kinds of blood vessels for something which may throw new light on the cause of coronary disease.

Constitution
Results of the study were reported today in a paper before the American Heart Assn. by Dr. Dale Groom, of the Medical College of South Carolina at Charleston. Dr. Groom headed the undertaking.

Atlanta
The hearts and arteries were taken at autopsy, without regard to the cause of death. The amount of hardening, not necessarily enough to cause illness or death, was calculated in each case. The total amount of hardening material found was calculated for each group.

The two groups were regarded as being alike in everything except environment.

There were group differences in diet and climate, which are items of environment, but these were not enough to explain the greater amount of disease in the Carolinians, Dr. Groom said.

This leaves social tension, competition and the complexity of modern living as the apparent differences which might account for the added disease state, Dr. Groom reported.

Dr. Groom said the findings failed to incriminate fat as a disease factor because the fat content of the general diets was roughly the same.

The investigators said that the Haitian slept more, exercised more, worried less and lived at a much slower tempo than the Negro of the United States. Although the Haitians are constantly struggling against poverty and hunger this does not seem to produce psychological stress, they added.

There was one difference for which Dr. Groom could not account. There was as much hard-

Modern nursery for Negro babies is ready for opening

San Francisco
A new and spacious nursery for Negro infants, equipped with the most modern furnishings to insure the newborn a safe and healthy hospital confinement, is ready for occupancy at Lloyd Noland Hospital.

Ala
Modern features, according to Hospital Administrator Ralph W. Wadson, include separate unit air conditioners controlling both the humidity and temperature, piped-in oxygen supply for each cubicle; safety plate glass partitions which enable personnel to have complete visibility of the various sections; separate compartments for the newborn, premature and isolation cases, and organized rotation of the babies at 8-hour intervals in order to allow for thorough cleaning.

A CENTRAL work room is provided for personnel, including registered and practical nurses and maids. Each infant is provided with its own sterilized clothing, basinet, thermometer and bath facilities.



LLOYD NOLAND OPENS NEW NURSERY
... Nursery Supervisor Vera Roberts



State Press, Little Rock, Ark.
YOUNGEST PATIENT MASTERS FOUR-POINT GAIT—

Mary Ann Taylor, daughter of Mary Fuller, 704 St. Mary street, Helena is the youngest patient at the Children's Convalescent center at Jacksonville. Mary Ann proudly displayed the skill she has learned in learning to walk perfectly with her crutches. *See 4-4-58, P. 1*

The Center is financed by the Easter Seal campaign which ends on Easter Sunday.

Remember to send your contribution today.

Four Boys, Two Girls

Sextuplets Reported Born in a Field To Shepherd's Wife and 'Doing Well'

Reuters

TEHRAN, Iran, April 1—A Tehran newspaper reported today that a woman in a South Iranian village gave birth to sextuplets—four boys and two girls—last Friday.

The 32-year-old mother and the babies are "doing well," the evening newspaper Keihan said.

If the report is confirmed, this will be the first known case of sextuplets surviving, even for a few hours.

Western medical records note six cases of reported sextuplet births, four of them confirmed. The most recent recorded case was in 1903 when an African woman in the Gold Coast had five boys and a girl. The girl died at birth and the boys soon after. The odds against sextuplets are about 1 in 4 billion to one.

In the past, reports of multiple births often have been the subject of hoaxes. Today's report appeared on April Fool's Day, when hoaxes are common, but there was no indication that the newspaper intended it to be regarded as such.

The newspaper said the births took place on Salbookh Island, near Ahwa about 100 miles north of the Persian Gulf.

Keihan said the mother, Fatemeh, wife of Hemad, gave birth to the children while tending sheep in the fields. It said she wrapped the babies in her black veil and sent her sister, who was with her, to the village.

The sister returned with Hemad and her family and the whole village now is rejoicing, the newspaper said.

There have been two reports of septuplets and two recent reports of octuplets, one in China, the other in Egypt, none has been substantiated.

Three sets of quintuplets have been born in the last 25 years, the best known being the Dionne girls, born in Callender, Ontario, in May, 1934.



HELP POURS IN FOR SICK GIRL

Donations are pouring in from all parts of the country to aid tiny Frances Van Arnam of Eugene, Ore., in her fight against phenylketonuria, a rare disruption of body chemistry

which will leave her mentally retarded unless it is arrested. For the next three years, Frances, 16 months old, must be fed a special food which costs \$25 a pound. (UP Telephoto)

Life Expectancy In U. S. Cities

The popular belief that country folk enjoy better health than their city cousins has been shattered by a recent statistical study conducted by the Health Information Foundation. City slickers are almost as healthy as their clean-living relatives on the farm. And Chicagoans, with our polluted air, the stresses of speed and competition, and the overcrowding, can expect to live practically as long as non-city dwellers. Life expectancy in 1901 was about seven years less in Chicago than elsewhere in the United States, where it was 47 years. Today, the difference in life expectancy is relatively insignificant, with both about 70, the Foundation reports.

Until the turn of the century, cities had been pretty unhealthy places to live in. Such historic plagues as typhus, smallpox, diphtheria and typhoid took their greatest tolls in crowded urban areas.

The rise in medical knowledge has brought about better public health service, such as purified drinking water, sewer disposal systems, inspection of food supplies and mass immunization against infectious diseases.

Rural populations have not yet developed the habit of consulting physicians and using such resources as hospitals and clinics as have city dwellers. Moreover, voluntary health insurance is more concentrated in the cities because coverage has been more feasible, where breadwinners are members of large employed or organized groups.

Differences in death rates between areas in the United States are far greater than between city and county, the Foundation observed. The heavily populated Middle Atlantic states have the highest regional mortality rate, 8.7 per 1,000 in the population last year; the lowest rate was 7.5 per 1,000 in the rural West Central states (seven states from Missouri to North Dakota.)

However, Southern rural area, including Mississippi and Louisiana, has a death rate of 8.4 as compared to the 8.1 rate for the nation as a whole.

These figures suggest that such factors as the make-up and economic level are more important than the rural-urban distribution in determining a region's mortality rate.

INVENTOR WILL RECEIVE AWARD

Surgeon to Be Cited for Heart-Lung Device

The surgeon who invented the first heart-lung machine and performed the first open heart surgery using the machine has been selected to receive the Rudolph Matas Award in Vascular Surgery of Tulane university.

He is Dr. John H. Gibbon Jr., the Samuel D. Gross professor of surgery and chairman of the department of surgery at Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia.

Dr. Gibbon will receive the award, regarded as the world's highest recognition for surgery of the heart and blood vessels, in special ceremonies at 8:15 p. m. Friday in Hutchinson Memorial Medical building.

This will be the eighth presentation of the Matas award since it was established in 1933 in honor of Dr. Matas, late professor of surgery at Tulane and internationally noted surgeon who



DR. JOHN H. GIBBON

was a pioneer in vascular surgery.

Dr. Matas died Sept. 23, 1957.

During the Matas award presentation a special memorial service for Dr. Matas will be held. Dr. Isidore Cohn, New

Orleans surgeon, will speak on personal recollections of Dr. Matas, and Dr. Alton Ochsner, professor of surgery at Tulane, will speak on the Matas influence on international medicine.

Dr. Oscar Creech Jr., professor and head of the department of surgery in the Tulane school

of medicine, will present the award and citation to Dr. Gibbon.

Dr. Rufus C. Harris, Tulane president, said that Dr. Gibbon was chosen recipient of the Matas award for his pioneering work in developing a machine which would take over the function of the heart and lung during surgery, thus permitting surgery on the heart itself.

USED FIRST WITH DOGS

Dr. Gibbon performed the first successful operation on a human using a heart-lung machine in 1953.

At present, many medical centers are using heart-lung machines to allow surgical correction of defects of the heart, whether from birth or acquired, Dr. Harris said.

The idea of a heart-lung machine first occurred to Dr. Gibbon in 1933 when he was a research fellow in surgery at the Harvard university medical school. During that year he devised the first crude machine which proved workable in dogs. Nineteen years lapsed, however, before it was tried on a human being.

The Gibbon heart-lung machine uses a method of mixing oxygen with the blood, known as a vertical screen. Other principles for achieving this have since come into use, one known as a bubble-type oxygenator, another as a film oxygenator.

VIOLET HART FUND

The Matas Award in Vascular Surgery is made possible by the Violet Hart Fund, established in memory of the late Miss Hart, who was a devoted patient of Dr. Matas. The award was established in 1933 by her brother, the late Mike S. Hart of New Orleans, and is given periodically to a North American surgeon "who has made outstanding contributions to vascular surgery."

The award committee consists of Dr. Cohn, Dr. Creech, Dr.

Emile Bloch and Dr. Lucian H. Landry, New Orleans surgeons.

Previous Matas award winners have included Dr. Robert E. Gross, professor of children's surgery, Harvard; Dr. Alfred Blalock, professor of surgery, Johns Hopkins university; Dr. Michael E. DeBakey, professor of surgery, Baylor university and Dr. Emile Holman, professor of surgery, Stanford university.

A native of Philadelphia, Dr. Gibbon is a 1927 graduate of Jefferson Medical college. He was named professor of surgery and director of surgical research in 1946 and was appointed to his present post in 1956.

Dr. Matas, who served as professor of surgery at Tulane from 1895 until 1927, was credited with many firsts in medicine and surgery during his career.

Nurses Honor Savior of Premature Infants

BY NANCY MCGILL

Hundreds of premature babies owe their lives to a veteran Chicago nurse who was named Illinois Nurse of the Year Thursday.

The long and illustrious career of Miss Evelyn Lundeen of 2816 Ellis av. won her the Illinois Nurses' association award at the organization's 55th convention in the Congress Hotel.

She was selected over 12 other candidates as the nurse whose contributions to her profession and the community best typify the ideals of nursing.

Heads Hospital Unit

Miss Lundeen, head of Michael Reese hospital's premature nursery, was a pioneer in the development of methods for the care of premature infants.

She helped to develop successful feeding formulas and ways to control the flow of oxygen to incubators to prevent death or blindness. Under her rigid standards, infant mortality in Michael Reese's



Miss Evelyn Lundeen

premature nursery dropped 20 per cent in one year.

Noted as Teacher

Miss Lundeen's achievements

resulted in many requests to teach other nurses. The United States Children's bureau sent its nurses to study with her. She toured other states reorganizing nurseries and teaching new methods.

Honorable mention went to Miss Belle Leighty of Quincy for her contributions in the field of school child health. In her 39 years of active nursing, she campaigned successfully for scarlet fever immunization and helped to establish an anti-diphtheria clinic in Macon county.

Earlier, the 1,200 Illinois nurses heard Frances L. A. Powell, association president and director of County hospital's nursing school, call low salaries and inferior employment conditions factors in the nurse shortage.

Nurse Worthy of Hire

"Nurses, in accepting low salaries, violate the principles of Florence Nightingale, who believed that the nurse, no less than the laborer, is worthy of her hire," she asserted.

Miss Powell said that the average salary of nurses in the Chicago area range a month. Proposed monthly junior public health nurse, the state is \$309 a month, from \$390 to \$790 a month. minimums follow: \$360 for a \$525 for a senior public health while leading hospitals in Chicago pay a top salary of \$370 increase their minimum salary an assistant head nurse, \$415 of public health nurses. In comparison, she a \$385.

President Warns Red China: Negotiate Or Face War Risk

Congress Reacts Favorably

To 'No Munich' Declaration

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Eisenhower has drawn the line against Communist aggression in the western Pacific in a momentous speech telling Red China to stop pushing and negotiate or be prepared to fight.

Immediate bipartisan congressional reaction to his White House address Thurs-

day night was strongly favorable.

It remained to be seen whether Red China and the Soviet Union—accused by Eisenhower of "working hand in hand" to enslave the western Pacific—would take him at his word.

Neither has indicated any heed to previous warnings by Secretary of State Dulles and other top U.S. officials. Peiping Thursday unleashed the heaviest artillery barrage yet on the blockaded offshore island of Quemoy. Soviet Premier Khrushchev told a rally of 100,000 cheering Russians at Stalingrad last night that any attack on Red China would be considered an attack on the Soviet Union.

Eisenhower interrupted his vacation to make the blunt speech, perhaps the strongest of his career.

DEPLORES SHELLING

In his nationwide radio-TV address, beamed around the world in 40 languages by the Voice of

America, he deplored the bombardment of Quemoy. He called it a tragic affair which already has killed or wounded 1,000 persons—mostly civilians.

But the issue, he said, was not the defense of the tiny islands. He pledged: "No American boy will ever be asked by me to fight just for Quemoy."

The issue, he said, was: "Shall we take the position that, submitting to threat, it is better to surrender pieces of free territory in the hope that this will satisfy the appetite of the aggressor and we shall have peace?"

Contending the answer is no, the President said the free world must fight if necessary for that principle.

The democracies tried appeasement at Munich and failed to prevent—in fact brought on—World War II, he said, and "I never want to see that history repeated."

He said the Reds are probing, testing, and their bluff must be called or "tragedy after tragedy would befall us."

Eisenhower coupled this warning to the Communists and appeal to the free world with an urgent bid for negotiation—between the United States and Red China or, if that fails, in the United Nations.

"There is not going to be any appeasement," he said. "I believe that there is not going to be any war."

Ike Hints Withdrawal From Isles

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Eisenhower and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles opened the door for peaceful settlement of the Formosa crisis Tuesday on the basis of a cease-fire and withdrawal of Nationalist Chinese forces from the off-shore islands.

Both ruled out appeasement or any retreat under fire. But they made clear this country's willingness

United States bargains in Warsaw on basis of Nationalists leaving Quemoy and Matsu. Page 2.

ness to consider any suggestions for ending the artillery duel between the offshore islands and the mainland.

Eisenhower called on the Nationalists to help avert war by considering suggestions for a peaceful settlement. In accepting the credentials of new Nationalist Ambassador George K. C. Yeh, the President made it plain that this country was not going to take a hard-headed attitude which would exclude such a settlement with Red China.

Dulles, at his first news conference in three weeks, indicated the United States would urge Chiang Kai-shek to remove his troops from Quemoy and Matsu if a dependable cease-fire agreement could be reached with the Communists.

Dulles said in reply to a question that there might be an important change in U.S. policy if the Reds were willing to "give"

on some of the issues. He said U.S. policy was "flexible and adaptable."

He also said he would be willing to meet personally with Red Chinese Premier Chou En-lai if there were reason to believe it would help settle the Formosa crisis. But he said he doubted the wisdom of such a meeting now.

Eisenhower told Yeh the United States would stand by its treaty with the Nationalists. But he added:

"I am confident also that your government shares the deep desire of the American people that these aggressive actions not lead to a war as a result of any failure on our part to entertain suggestions for a peaceful settlement."

The remarks by Eisenhower and Dulles seemed to reflect a new note of U.S. hope that the crisis over the offshore islands would be resolved short of a shooting war involving the United States.

Dulles said he saw improvement in the situation during the past two weeks. He believed the artillery clashes were less likely to flare into open warfare now.

Dulles, in a broad review of U.S. Formosa policy, also said:

—State Department subordinates who disclosed mail criticism of the administration's Formosa policy were ill-advised but it was a matter of opinion whether they had "sabotaged" that policy, as charged by Vice President Richard M. Nixon. But Dulles warned of serious consequences for war and peace if unevaluated letters gave the erroneous impression that this country was about to change its policy because of public opinion pressure.

—The United States will consider taking the Formosa crisis to the United Nations if talks in Warsaw between U.S. Ambassador Jacob Beam and Chinese Communist envoy Wang Ping-nan tend to break down or if military activity in the area is increased.

—He did not believe the Nationalists ever would be able to return to the mainland under their own steam. But he would not rule out the possibility they might get there eventually as a result of a Hungarian-type revolution in China. Even so, it would be "prob-

lematical" whether Chiang ever would go back as head of the government.

—The United States has supplied the Nationalist air force with

"Sidewinder" guided missiles which they are using against Red aircraft. But he denied this was an act of bad faith during the Warsaw talks. (Moscow dispatches quoted the Soviet press as saying this was an "exceptionally grave" matter that would bring "counter blows.")

Dulles said Russia was sustaining virtually the entire Red Chinese military effort. As far as the United States could tell, he said, every plane, artillery weapon and virtually all of the ammunition used by the Reds was of Soviet origin.

Dulles said this country did not feel it was sound policy in the first place for the Nationalists to move large numbers of troops to the offshore islands. But he said

the Nationalists had strong views on the subject and the United States acquiesced.

Chiang is reported to have 100,000 men on the islands, of which 85,000 are said to be on Quemoy.

Girl Adds Inch in 6 Weeks

Hormones From Dead Persons' Brains Are Making Dwarfed Children Grow

By Alton L. Blakeslee
CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 28 (AP)—A hormone collected from the brains of dead persons is making dwarfed children grow, a physician reported today.

One 13-year-old girl, only the size of a 6-year-old, grew nearly an inch in six weeks.

Yet she got only one 10,000th of the growth hormone daily.

She had stopped growing when a tumor destroyed her own glands, the pituitary gland in the brain which makes growth hormones.

Two other youngsters of the same age, dwarfed by natural failure to produce the hormone, are also benefiting, said Dr. Philip H. Henneman of Massachusetts General Hospital and Harvard Medical School.

The hormone is obtained from the pituitary glands of dead persons and purified as a gray powder. It has great potentialities, Dr. Henneman said. He said it will only help dwarfs whose own glands are failing to produce enough hormones. There are perhaps 5000 to 10,000 such men, women and children in this country.

It might help many children who aren't growing as fast or as tall as might be desired. Those who would be embarrassingly short might be helped, Dr. Henneman said, but the hormone "won't make anyone grow as tall as he wishes or produce basketball players par excellence."

There is precious little of the hormone and it is very costly, Dr. Henneman said. The supply is being used by Dr. Henneman, Dr. Maurice Raben, of Tufts Medical School, Dr. Olaf Pearson of Sloane-Kettering Institute, New York, and Dr. John Beck of McGill University, Montreal.

The hormone speeds up the burning of fat in the body, Dr. Henneman finds. This might make it useful against obesity

and atherosclerosis, the flat fatty clogging of arteries, which produce heart attacks. The hormone might also prove useful in speeding up growths of some cancers to make them more vulnerable to X-rays.

Red Cross Offers Measles Shots

Free measles shots are made available by Red Cross through the Charleston County Health Department. The Health Department does not administer the shots but is responsible for the distribution to physicians.

Dr. Leon Banov, director of Charleston County Health Department, said whole blood becomes outdated 31 days following donation. The outdated blood from Red Cross regional centers is sent to pharmaceutical houses where gamma globulin, one of several derivatives, is extracted. Gamma globulin is not only effective for temporary immunization against measles but it has been proved to be useful in immunization against hepatitis, a disease affecting the liver.

The process of extracting gamma globulin is sent to the State Board of Health in Columbia and distributed, according to population, to counties throughout South Carolina. Since July, 1957, the Charleston County Health Department has received 220 vials of gamma globulin valued at \$1,540.00.

Gamma globulin is received by County Health Departments, not according to needs, but according to what is available. The availability is dependent upon the number of blood donations received by Red Cross.

Since there is a limited amount of gamma globulin, the Charleston Health Department reserves the right to restrict the administering of free shots to young infants three years of age and under,

who are below par physically, commented Banov. The shot is given to infants who have definitely been exposed to the measles and this immunity is effective from three to four weeks.

It is not always desirable to prevent the measles but the immunization shots can be used to modify the measles to the extent that there likely will not be complications. A mild outbreak of the measles usually will give a person a life-long immunity, Banov explained.

The disease appears to run in cycles; over a period of years there will be a relatively high number of reported cases gradually reducing to a low number and then rising to a high again.

Commenting on the recent outbreak of measles, Banov said he does not anticipate an epidemic of the disease. In 1957 there were 1,230 cases reported in the county and this year may prove to be the tapering off period in the cycle.

From July, 1956 to June, 1957, Red Cross supplied the state of South Carolina with 3,822 units of gamma globulin valued at \$26,754.



Associated Press

Tearful Donald Carter, two, leaving Montefiore Hospital with his mother yesterday.

His Heart Was Stopped for Surgery

Donald Carter, two, the youngest patient to undergo a successful "open heart" operation at Montefiore Hospital, the Bronx, left the hospital yesterday amid claims that his life expectancy had been increased greatly. Dr. George Robinson, the surgeon in the delicate operation, who was one of the eighteen member operating team, said heart was laid open and its action stopped for between surgery to close a one-inch hole between the ventricles of his heart, he could not have survived adolescence. The operation was performed

March 4. Donald, of 147 Church St., Poughkeepsie, suffered from lack of growth and development; he can now look forward to normal development and growing to manhood, the hospital said. A heart-lung machine, or pump-oxygenator, was used during which the child's heart was laid open and its action stopped for between eight and nine minutes. Seven silk sutures were used to close the hole between the left and right ventricles. The oxygenator took over the

functions of the heart and lungs while the little boy's heart was motionless. Dr. Philip Glotzer, thirty-three, performed the operation with Dr. Robinson, thirty-five. Dr. Robinson said the team that handled this operation has done a total of ten in the last two years at Montefiore but that this one was considered particularly risky because of the child's age and size. Because of the condition from which he suffered, the boy weighed only twenty pounds, normal weight for a one-year-old.

New Technique Aids Surgeons

Child's Temperature Re-
duced For Heart Operation

ICE WATER IS EMPLOYED

Appeal P. 10
BY IDA CLEMENS

A 5-year-old girl, born with a hole in her heart, can now look forward to a normal life.

Doctors repaired the hole while the Negro child was under hypothermia (reduced body temperature). The operation at John Gaston Hospital marked the first heart surgery under hypothermia in Memphis.

Without surgery, Loretha Austin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lee Austin of 1896 Blair Hunt Drive, could not have expected to live beyond a few years. She has returned home and is feeling fine. *Fri 4-25-58*

Sensitive Part

"If blood supply is shut off from any part of the body, it dies," a physician said. "The most sensitive part is the brain. This can survive only three or four minutes without oxygen. But if body temperature is reduced, oxygen required by the brain also is reduced so it can survive longer—for a maximum of 10 minutes."

Under hypothermia, body temperature is lowered to a point where life continues but all bodily functions, including heart beat and blood flow, are greatly slowed.

The technique allows surgery to be performed within a dry, bloodless heart and under direct vision—long the goal in cardiac surgery.

Loretha was born with a hole between the two upper chambers of the heart. In this condition, blood mixes from the lungs and through the body. She suffered from repeated respiratory infections.

Rubber Blankets

While under anesthesia, Loretha was placed in rubber blankets with ice water circulating through them. When her body temperature was reduced from 98 normal to 86 degrees, the delicate operation started.

Big vessels going into and out of the heart were clamped off. Surgeons cut through the heart muscle, sewed up the hole on



HEART MENDED — Loretha Austin plays happily at home with her doll after a hole in her heart was repaired at John Gaston Hospital. The operation under hypothermia (reduced temperature) was the first of its kind in Memphis. Her body was

cooled and her heart was stopped for eight minutes while a medical team operated. The 5-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lee Austin of 1896 Blair Hunt Drive now has a normal life expectancy.

can be used in other congenital heart defects (present at birth) which are not too complicated and can be repaired rather quickly.

National experimentation with hypothermia was stimulated by observation of animals that hi-

The operation required a team of four surgeons, a pediatric cardiologist, anesthesiologist and two graduate nurses.

The same team worked together for months doing experimental work in the University of Tennessee Department of Surgery laboratory before performing the operation.

"It takes six to eight hours for the body to return to normal temperature, requiring special post-operative nursing care," a physician said.

Bears Sleep Months

"Surgery under hypothermia

Dr. Perry Given Farewell Luncheon; Moves To Houston

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — (ANP) — Highlight of the farewell luncheon honoring Dr. J. E. Perry, 88, a founder of Wheatley-Provident hospital, leaving this city to make his home with his son, Dr. E. B. Perry in Houston, Tex., was the presentation of a key to the city by Councilman Charles C. Shafer, Jr. Thirty-five persons, representing the medical profession, civic and other interests, attended the affair at the hospital.

Dr. L. W. Turner of the Wheatley staff told his hearers that Dr. Perry, one of the city's most prominent surgeons, was the prime moving force in the hospital movement in the middlewest, founding the institution which later became Wheatley-Provident.

He pointed out Dr. Perry was active in organizing of City Hospital No. 2 in St. Louis from which the 750-bed Homer G. Phillips hospital blossomed.

Dr. Perry is a former president of the National Medical Association. Forty-five years a leader in the medical profession here and in Missouri, he retired in 1941 but later returned to his work in the establishment of a hospital in Houston.

In addition to Wheatley he was also instrumental in the setting up of General Hospital No. 2, now in process of being integrated with General No. 1.

A native of Clarksville, Tex., he practiced in Mexico and Columbia, Mo., before coming to Kansas City. His wife, Mrs. Ora Perry, a granddaughter of Frederick Douglas, died last December.

**Brother, Sister
Earn M.D. Degrees**
Atlanta World
Atlanta, Ga.

KANSAS CITY, Kas. — (ANP) — Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Cates are proud of their daughter and son who have earned M. D. degrees within two weeks. Dr. Marjorie Cates was graduated from the University of Kansas Medical School with distinction of being the first Negro woman to finish there.

Her brother, Dr. C. Herbert Cates, received his M. D. degree from Howard University. Both began internships at Freedman's Hospital in Washington, D. C. on July 1.

Marjorie Cates received her B.S. degree in home economics at Kansas State College, Pittsburg, Kas., and where she was elected to several medical groups while doing a medical internship at Minneapolis General Hospital, she pursued addi-

tional work at the University of Minnesota. *P. 2*

In Kansas City, Dr. Cates added to her work at K. U. medical school by working during summer months as a technologist at Independence Hospital, Memorial Medical Center and the VA hospital, the latter two in Kansas City, Mo. During her last two years she was recipient of the John Collins Foundation fellowship.

19 1958

'Saving Misfits Lowers Quality'

Medical Progress Hinted Danger to Racial Survival

Omaha, May 19.—The vast strides being made responsible for the increase in paralytic polio in modern medicine may actually be a step toward racial suicide, a New York doctor warned Monday.

Dr. Rene J. Dubos of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research told the National Congress of Parents and Teachers:

"For the first time in the history of living things, we are allowing the survival of large numbers of biological misfits . . . by providing a type of medical care that permits those suffering from hereditary diseases to live longer and have children.

"This may constitute a step toward racial suicide, however noble it might appear in the light of our religious convictions and present-day ethics."

New Disease Problems Possible

Modern medical and public-health policies, Dr. Dubos said, enlightened and successful as they are, may create new disease problems for generations to come.

The solution, he said, lies not only in newer and better wonder drugs but in recognizing and correcting the errors in social management which account for the prevalence of modern diseases in our communities.

As an example Dr. Dubos cited gonorrhea, a disease which can be cured rapidly, cheaply, and readily by drug treatment. It was assumed two decades ago, he said, that this disease would soon be wiped out.

"In reality, however," he said, "gonorrhea is still extremely prevalent in the United States and there is no indication that its incidence has decreased at all."

He told the 62d annual P.T.A. convention, "Even the much-vaunted achievements in modern sanitation are beginning to present the Western World with some new and unexpected medical problems."

German Measles Grow Up

German measles, for instance, used to be a mere childhood nuisance that gave lifetime immunity to the affected child. Now, Dr. Dubos said, our hygienic way of life has decreased the incidence of the disease in children, but made it a serious disease of adulthood.

"Similarly," he said, "there is much evidence that the increase in paralytic polio in our population is due to the fact that polio infection is no longer contracted as it used to be during the very first months of life when the infant was protected by maternal antibodies. . . . In contrast, it is in the countries with the highest san-

itary standards that the incidence is greatest. . . . Thus, effective plumbing may be in part responsible for the increase in paralytic polio that accompanies sanitation."

Dr. M. D. Quigless Makes Subtle Reference To Offer Of Whites To "Integrate A Little"

Retiring President of N. C. Doctors Quotes Sir William Osler Saying, "Distinction of Race, Nationality, Color And Creed Are Unknown In Temple of Asculapius."

DURHAM, N. C.—A Durham surgeon was named last week, "Doctor of the Year" at the 71st annual convention of the Old North State Medical Society held here at North Carolina College, June 3-5.

Dr. Charles D. Watts, associate chief, Department of Surgery, at Lincoln Hospital here, was presented a plaque the annual award given by the organization to the member considered contributing most to the advancement of the profession and the professional organization. The award was presented at the opening session by Dr. J. S. Simmons, Sandford, chairman of the Awards Committee. A native of Atlanta, Ga., a graduate of Morehouse College, there, he received his medical training and served later as instructor in surgery at Howard University, Washington, D. C. He did some research with the late Dr. Charles R. Drew, one of the originators of the system for banking blood. The honoree is a Diplomate of the American Board of Surgery and a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. He is married to the former Miss Constance Merrick of Durham and the couple has three children.

The meet drew more than 300 persons, physicians, surgeons, pharmacists and their wives.

Hardly any reference was made to the offer of "scientific membership" offered by the all-white North Carolina Academy of Medicine last year.

The president of the organization, Dr. M. D. Quigless, Tarboro, made a subtle reference to the matter in his annual address. He quoted Sir William Osler, the English physician and founder of Johns Hopkins University: "Distinction of race, nationality, color and creed are unknown within the portals of the Temple of Asculapius. Dare we dream that this harmony and cohesion so rapidly developing in medicine, obliterating the strongest lines of division, knowing no tie of loyalty, but loyalty to truth."

The speaker decided the fact that some of those in the noble profession of medicine "still play into the hands of foreign agitators who seize upon every opportunity to expose our country's faults and fallacies."

The visiting medics heard a series of scientific lectures and saw demonstrations in the latest medical techniques. The organization voted to meet next year in Greensboro at A&T College, adopted a medical scholarship Loan Fund to assist medical students and to encourage them to return to North Carolina for practice and elected a new slate of officers.

The group heard a panel discussion on "The Business Side of the Practice of Medicine" which featured a presentation by authorities of wills, estates, medical law and income tax.

Dr. W. C. Shanks, Burlington, was installed as the new president at the closing session on Thursday. Other newly elected officers in-

cluded: Dr. E. L. Rann, Charlotte, president-elect; Dr. C. D. Watts, Durham, first vice; Dr. Roy S. Wynn, Greensboro, second vice; Dr. Joseph S. Colson, recording secretary and Dr. W. T. Armstrong, Rocky Mount, secretary-treasurer. Doctors R. H. Green, Charlotte; J. W. Parker, Rocky Mount and G. H. Evans, Greensboro, were added to the Executive Board.

The medics and their wives were entertained jointly with the delegates and friends attending the annual meeting of the Old North State Dental Society, meeting simultaneously. They were guests at a reception at the home of Dr. and Mrs. C. D. Grandy on Tuesday evening and at a dinner-dance party on Wednesday evening. The ladies attended a luncheon on Wednesday at midday which featured Dr. Helen Edmonds, chairman of the Education Department at North Carolina College as principal speaker.

The motorist had had an accident. His car had run over a man's toes, and the victim was claiming damages. "What! You want \$40 for a damaged foot?" cried the motorist. "I'm not a millionaire!"

"Perhaps you aren't," replied the victim. "And I'm not a centipede."

1,041-Pound Patient Proves Positive Prolific Puzzler

BREMEN, Ind. (AP) Robert Hughes, originally of Baylis, Ill., has been traveling with Gooding Brothers Amusement Co. for six years and now lists his home as Emden, Mo.

He became ill Wednesday while the carnival was playing North Vernon, Ind. He grew worse Sunday at Nappanee, Ind., and was brought to this small town, 20 miles south of South Bend.

The big man weighed 375 pounds at the age of 10 and reached 550 before he had to quit school in the 7th grade. There was no place for him to sit in classrooms.

Doctors blamed an attack of whooping cough, when Hughes was 3 months old, for upsetting his glandular balance.

The Indiana University Medical Center library at Indianapolis said Hughes' weight, if authentic, might make him the heaviest man in medical history.

Miles Dearden, who lived in North Carolina from 1798 to 1857, was reputed to weigh a little over

1,000 pounds, but that was just a guess. He was 7 feet 6. Hughes is exactly 6 feet.

Woman With 'Watch Spring' Heart, Dies Three Years After Operation

DETROIT, Mich. — Mrs. Mable Streeter, 35-year-old mother of five, whose heart operation made medical history three years ago, died last week in Receiving Hospital. A post-mortem examination was performed to determine the exact cause of death.

The deceased was admitted to the hospital April 18, with a gangrenous leg. She underwent surgery April 30, hospital officials said.

The exact cause of death will not be known for "some time," the Wayne County Medical Examiner's office told the Courier.

FOR YEARS, Mrs. Streeter suffered from organic disease secondary to rheumatic fever. The condition kept getting worse, and no amount of medical treatment seemed to help.

Just before she agreed to undergo the historic heart operation in 1955, she spent nearly all of her time in bed. She was too short-winded to walk up stairs and unable to perform even simple household tasks.

A team of Wayne State University surgeon—Drs. James H. Wible, Lyle F. Jacobson, Prescott Jordan Jr. and Charles G. Johnston—performed the operation which implanted an artificial heart valve made of, of all things, a watch spring and a scrap of nylon.

DOCTORS SAID her heart failed to function properly because the valve would not close. They searched for weeks before coming up with the simple, but revolutionary idea of inserting the watch spring and nylon into the heart valve.

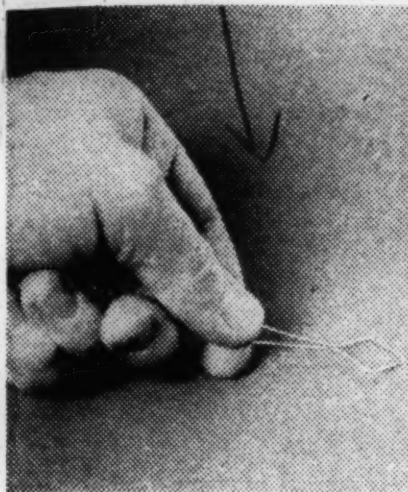
The watch spring attachment enabled more normal operation of the valve and within three weeks, Mrs. Streeter was out of the hospital and her breathing much better.

A year later she was doing her own housework, walking up stairs without puffing and taking care of her children. The family lives at 1988 Taylor.



MRS. MABLE STREETER

... historic operation



This is the watch spring used in the major operation.

Expectant Mothers Eat Coal

Sneaking a few nibbles of coal in the middle of the night is just one of the strange appetites of pregnant women recorded by nutrition experts J. M. Harries and T. F. Hughes, British Ministry of Food and Agriculture, London.

They noted the cravings of 1,000 mothers-to-be and found 187 of them had a great longing to eat some coal. Many admitted it was quite a job to keep their bizarre appetites secret from their husbands. Sometimes the desire became so strong they sneaked out at night to satisfy it.

One expectant mother wanted to eat the plaster off the wall, and 17 out of the thousand felt they had to eat mustard, pepper, salt and spices.

Most popular among the stork set was the more reasonable desire for fruit. Oranges, apples, tomatoes and lemons were highest on this list.

A somewhat similar craving was for vegetables and, of the 105 who had this urge, 72 insisted that they had to be eaten raw. Another 48 longed for cereals, such as rice and oats, and they also insisted on eating the food uncooked.

Huge helpings of pickles were wanted by nearly 70 of the expectant mothers.

The strange cravings are believed due to some deficiency of a mineral or vitamin brought about by the extra demands of child-bearing, although a few of the thousand experienced the reverse. They reported developing a strong dislike for some foods they normally liked. Coffee and tea were the commonest among these.

No set pattern was found for the cravings. Some mothers with several children said they had craved the same substance with each baby. Others said they experienced a different longing each time.

Several mothers reported that smoking became distasteful to them when they were expecting a baby.



Courier Journal P. 16 Dec. 1
YOUNGSTERS' SON ... Nurse Joan Hall holds a 7-pound son born to a 10-year-old girl at San Francisco. Dr. Chester L. Cooley said he believed the girl was the youngest in the United States ever to have a baby. He said "She didn't know what happened." A laborer, 28, a relative by marriage to the girl, faces charges in the case.

JOINT FIGHT URGED ON AIR POLLUTION

**Sanitation Study Bids Jersey
and New York Set Up
an Interstate Agency**

ECONOMIC LOSSES CITED

Times P. 25
Health Also Seen Affected
—Smoke and Auto Fumes
Called Major Causes

Apr. 17, 1958
 The establishment of an inter-

in that the wind blows it across state boundaries; that it affects public health and comfort adversely, and that it damages property.

Fluorescent tracer dust diffused from a truck in New Jersey on westerly winds was collected on Staten Island. Dust released in Manhattan on easterly winds was collected in New Jersey. Polluted air from New Jersey passed across Staten Island within six feet of the ground.

"New Jersey sources of pollution contributing to the New York metropolitan area may be far more important than the total population or number of industries in the two areas would indicate," the report said.

Economic Losses Cited

On the other hand, the survey of New Jersey showed evidence of air pollution from New York City coming to rest in Jersey City, West New York, Cliffside Park and Perth Amboy, all in New Jersey.

The report said economic losses from air pollution were enormous in damage to buildings, paint, finishes, textiles, vehicles, clothing and other items. Cleaning costs are increased tremendously and airplane flights are hampered by poor visibility caused by smoke and smog, it added.

"Health may be adversely affected, especially in persons liable to asthma and certain lung impairments," the report said. "At least a suspicion exists that air pollution may be a contributor to the increase in lung cancer and some forms of heart disease."

Smoke is generally the most common cause of air pollution, the report said, but other causes are gases, fumes, acids and other industrial by-products, and automobile exhausts. Power and heating plants in residential, commercial and industrial buildings, petroleum refineries, incinerators, burning dumps and other sources also were cited.

In New York City, soot and dust from heating plants and incinerators, including those in apartments, were mentioned among major factors. Others were exhaust fumes from automobiles, particularly in Manhattan, and the burning of 200,000 scrapped automobiles a year.

The report said air pollution in the area was a "great and growing problem" that would increase as the population increases.

The survey was made by the

commission in cooperation with four Federal agencies—the Public Health Service, Weather Bureau, Army Chemical Corps and Bureau of Standards



By Arthur Ellis, Staff Photographer

Dental Health Winners Proud of Their Jobs

Two winners in a dental correction contest, conducted among District school children as part of Children's Dental Health Week, proudly show off their teeth to Mrs. Richard M. Nixon. The Vice President's wife presented a \$50 savings bond to

Roger Lee Campbell, 12, at center, of Key School, and a \$25 bond to Michael Brady, 8, of Janney School in School Superintendent Corning's office. Dental Health Week, which ends today, has been sponsored by the D.C. Dental Society.

POWER OF PRAYER IN HEALING NOTED

New York
Bonnell Says Medicine and
Religion Work Hand in
Hand in U. S. Today

"Medicine and religion are working hand in hand in America today," the Rev. Dr. John Sutherland Bonnell said yesterday.

Speaking at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, at Fifty-fifth Street, he said that of the more than 7,000 hospitals in the United States 1,100 had a religious affiliation and that chaplains and other clergy were available in most of the remainder.

Dr. Bonnell deplored that "the ministry of healing has fallen into disuse in the Christian church." However, he called the changed attitude of churches toward the issue of spiritual healing "one of the most significant gains of our time."

"What we are witnessing today," he said, "is a return to New Testament Christianity."

The minister argued that as a result of the abandonment of spiritual healing by churches, cults with extravagant beliefs had moved into the resulting vacuum and had made healing an end in itself, rejecting the manifestation of God's power in the remarkable advance of medical science.

Changing Ideas Cited

Dr. Bonnell observed that in nineteenth century scientific teaching nature was a closed system bound by natural law and seemed to rule out prayer. However, he continued, new scientific discoveries of the twentieth century have broken open that closed system and put certain limits on predictability.

"A study of individual cases of spiritual healing in response to prayer appears to indicate two things," he said. "First, God can do for us what He could not do for us had we not prayed."

"Second, the universe is so constituted that God has placed upon man the responsibility of cooperating with His maker through prayer in order that God's power may be available for man's well-being."

"Prayer, therefore, is not an effort to change the intentions of God, but to assist in putting them into action. The change

that is effected by prayer is not in God's mind, but in man's."

This sermon, "Should We Pray for Healing?" was the third in a Lenten series on prayer. The remaining three topics will be "Can Prayer Save the World from Catastrophe?" "Is it Wrong to Pray for Material Things?" and "Jesus Teaching on Prayer."

Flu Deaths Reach Twice Normal Rate

WASHINGTON, March 7 (P) — Influenza and pneumonia deaths in 108 cities rose to 847 in the week ended March 1. This was only 40 less than the peak reached in the week ended Nov. 9 when the Asian flu epidemic waned.

Reporting this today, the Public Health Service said the 847 deaths compared with a three-year median of 410 for similar weeks.

The total was up 83 from the revised figure reported in the week ended Feb. 22 and continued an increase started in early January.

A spokesman said deaths for the past few weeks have been running more than double the number expected outside of a widespread influenza outbreak.

He said no explanation for the rise has been found. Only sporadic outbreaks of flu have been reported this year, he said.

He explained that the peak in deaths from an influenza epidemic usually occur two to three weeks after the high point in new cases is reached. The peak in new cases of Asian flu is believed to have been reached in mid-October. The peak in deaths came during the week ended November 9.

One Million Face Blindness, AMA Declares

CHICAGO (INS) — Three Memphis physicians warned Thursday that "one million persons over 40 in the United States have unrecognized glaucoma" — an eye disease which blinds 3,500 Americans every year.

Writing in the March 15 Journal of the American Medical Association,

the physicians said that while the incidence of the eye ailment is tragic, early detection and treatment "can preserve vision for the lifetime of the individual."

Glaucoma is characterized by tension within one or both eyes, which is produced by interference with drainage of aqueous fluid inside the eyeball.

The authors, Drs. Margaret E. Horsley, Philip M. Lewis and Henry Packer — urged that because of the high incidence of glaucoma in older persons a physical examination for any person over 40 include an eye examination.

According to the physicians, the simplest means for detecting glaucoma is with tonometer — an instrument for measuring tension in the eyes.

They reported that among 120 older patients examined in Memphis, 46 persons had unrecognized glaucoma.

Surgeon Finds Teeth Can Be Transplanted

BOSTON, April 10 (P) — An oral surgeon demonstrated today that a patient's teeth can be transplanted from one part of his jaws to another. He added that a tooth bank to replace diseased or knocked-out teeth was within the realm of possibility.

Dr. Walter C. Guralnick, Massachusetts General Hospital dental surgeon and instructor in oral surgery at the Harvard School of Dental Medicine, brought two teenage boys and two teenage girls before 150 dentists and oral surgeons of the Harvard Dental Alumni Association. He showed them transplanted teeth anchored in the teenagers' jaws "as hard as rock."

They were among fifty young patients who have had such tooth transplants, he said. In these operations Dr. Guralnick took out teeth that had not yet emerged from the gums. The extracted tooth is placed in a new socket cut into the jawbone and wedged in with bone chips. The soft tissue is then stitched together around it.

Says John Hopkins' Medical Expert Can Diagnose Illness From Blood

BALTIMORE. — (INS) — The newspaper said the doctor made the preliminary report at a secret session of the South-eastern Surgery congress in Baltimore last week.

The Baltimore News-Post reported in a copyrighted article Wednesday that John Hopkins university medical research expert has discovered a method of diagnosing any illness from a blood sample.

The newspaper said the discovery of Dr. Winston Price, director of the division of Medical Ecology in the university's School of Hygiene and Public Health, would answer the great question of medicine — a differential diagnosis of all disease.

It said that it means that with a simple blood test, doctors could tell if patient has cancer, stomach ulcers, a mental disease, tuberculosis or gallstones.

Price won nationwide recognition last year for his discovery of a vaccine which would work against one variety of the common cold.

The News-Post said the latest discovery would make the previous one "pale into insignificance."

The newspaper said Price's discovery was based on his learning that certain particles in the blood plasma called "Mucoids" difficult to diagnose, and even mental disease.

"Mucoids" appear in certain patterns peculiar to each disease.

The patterns, according to Price, would probably be recognized accurately enough to permit diagnosis of a disease from a study of the mucoids in the plasma — a process requiring about three days.

The News-Post stated that the researcher has made only a preliminary report, to be verified later. It was based on the study of blood from 166 persons with various diseases.

Included in the 166, the article reported, were several cases of cancer, tuberculosis, some diseases affecting connective tissue.

As a final check, the article continued, Price took nine samples of plasma — five from healthy persons and four from patients, each with a different disease.

He gave them unlabeled to technicians who had been working with him on the research project, and succeeded in classifying them correctly in nine out of nine instances.



M. C. GRADUATE. — Dr. Fred C. Hayes was the first Negro graduate from the Missouri University Medical center, Columbia, Mo. He graduated June 6. He plans to intern at Sacramento County hospital in Sacramento, Calif. Dr. Hayes was a graduate from Douglas high school and received his B. S. degree from Lincoln university in Jefferson City. He has spent two years with the Marine corps. His wife, Fannie, will accompany him to Sacramento. Up until his graduation, Mrs. Hayes worked as a surgical nurse in the operating room at the Medical Center.

Third Annual Health Fair Declared "Record Success"

Flemming May Succeed Folsom

A record crowd of nearly 700 received a free medical check-up at the third annual Health Fair held Wednesday at the Bethlehem Center.

Sponsors and participants proclaimed the Fair a big success. Housewives, office clerks, cooks, students, porters and outdoor workers were among the throngs to take advantage of the medical services. Youngsters, aged 15, to grownups, aged 80, lined up for prompt medical attention throughout the afternoon and evening. Even some little tots came along and waited patiently on the sideline or had fun on the playground while their parents were examined.

Many remarks of praise and thanks were heard in the spacious auditorium. Typical of these were made by two ladies.

Mrs. Marie Taylor, a housewife who lives at 127 Buchanan Lane, S. E., said "The fair was very nice and all the people who waited on me were so pleasant." She especially praised the health analysts who tested her blood. She said: "They kept me from being scared."

FOUND CHECK NEEDED

Mrs. Minnie Holland, a grandmother who lives at 7 Bisbee Ave., S. E., said: "I found out that my blood pressure and hearing needed to be checked. I am going to tell my husband he missed a lot by not coming."

Other participants expressed thanks for the courteous service of the 17 doctors who donated their time. Many noticed how gracious members of the Iota Sigma Chapter were as they tested visitors' hearing on the audiometer. Some thought the group of practical nursing students from Grady were quite colorful in their pink-striped uniforms. Other medical assistants wore crisp white smocks.

Miss Marguerite Spilman, executive secretary of the Atlanta Tuberculosis Association, was among health sponsors who attended the

event. She said: "I am very much impressed with the orderly way the Fair is being conducted. Medical examiners, volunteers and those who have come to be examined all deserve much praise for their pleasant attitudes and cooperation. Everyone seems to be doing such a fine job."

PLEASED WITH TURNOUT

Sponsors from the Health Education Department of the Phyllis Wheatley Branch, Y. W. C. A. and the Fulton County Health Department were especially pleased at the big turnout.

Sponsors were grateful to The Daily World for their interest and community spirit in publicizing the Fair. They expressed belief that news articles published in the World prior to the event were a big factor in drawing such a large crowd.

Reports indicated that most of those examined were in need of some type of treatment. Dental technicians reported that most visitors needed work on their teeth. Eye examiners found many with faulty vision or in need of a change in glasses. Other health problems found included anemia, high and low blood pressure, faulty hearing, chest malfunctions and weight abnormalities. (Chest X-Ray reports will be mailed later.)

Dr. James B. Ellison, who interviewed patients on the results of the examinations, said: "It is most important for all those who were told they need treatment to see a doctor. By treating an ailment in the early stages, many future lives may be saved."

FOLSOM TO RESIGN; FLEMMING IN LINE

Welfare Secretary to Return to Industry—Ex-O. D. M. Chief Likely Successor

By RICHARD E. MOONEY

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, May 6—Marion B. Folsom is planning to resign his post as Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

Dr. Arthur S. Flemming, president of Ohio Wesleyan University, is expected to take his place. Dr. Flemming has held Federal office in the Roosevelt, Truman and Eisenhower Administrations. His most recent Federal assignment was as director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, from 1953 to 1957.

James C. Hagerty, White House Press Secretary, said today that Mr. Folsom had expressed a desire last year to leave sometime in 1958, and that he had revived the point two or three months ago. But Mr. Hagerty would neither confirm nor deny the Flemming-Folsom reports.

To Return to Business

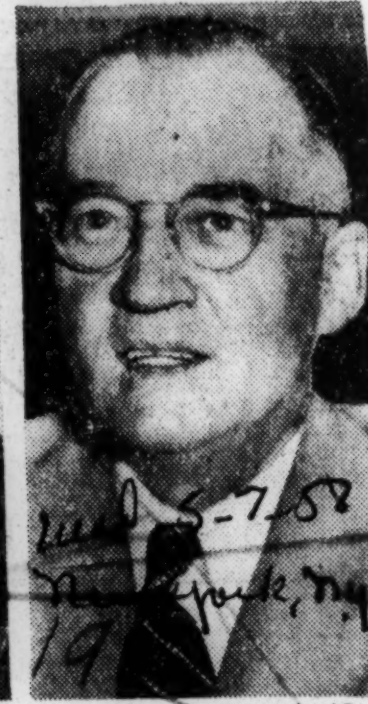
Mr. Folsom is not expected to leave before the end of this session of Congress. When he does leave, he will return to private business.

He is now in Florida on an extended vacation recommended by his physician.

As Secretary, Mr. Folsom has been master of a program he helped to create more than twenty years ago—Social Security.

He was a member of the council that drew the basic plans for the Social Security system in the Nineteen Thirties. At that time he was with Eastman Kodak Company and had been instrumental in establishing that company's pioneer program of employee benefits.

As for the health and education parts of H. E. W., he has been fighting a steady battle for construction programs for public schools and medical facilities.



Arthur S. Flemming, left, is expected to replace Marion B. Folsom, right, as the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. Mr. Folsom will return to private business.

His Manner Is Mild

Mr. Folsom has a mild manner that stands out in Washington's hubbub. He is widely admired for his quiet perseverance. President Eisenhower has put it this way:

"He's the kind of man who makes my job easy."

Mr. Folsom was Kodak's treasurer when he left the company in 1953 to become Under Secretary of the Treasury. In 1955, he became head of H. E. W., succeeding Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby of Texas.

Dr. Flemming, 52, became president of Ohio Wesleyan, Delaware, Ohio, in 1948, after ten years as a member of the United States Civil Service Commission. He took a leave

of absence from the presidency for the defense mobilization job and returned to Ohio only fifteen months ago.

He has continued to serve as a member of the President's Advisory Council on Government Reorganization. He has held a half dozen other Federal appointments over the years.

As director of O. D. M., Dr. Fleming was a member of the National Security Council and participated in meetings of the President's Cabinet.

Dr. Flemming is a Republican and a native of Kingston, N. Y. Mr. Folsom was born in McRae, Ga., sixty-four years ago and has a strong trace of Georgia in his voice today. He was first a Democrat, then an independent, and is now a Republican.

Mr. Folsom has been in Florida since early April on what started as a vacation. He is expected to return to Washington in a week or so.

Gov. Folsom Proclaims Foot Health Week

The week of May 9-16 has been designated as the 34th annual Foot Health Week, according to Dr. Elizabeth P. Sealy, Montgomery chiropodist and statewide chairman of the Alabama Assn. of Chiropodists.

Gov. James E. Folsom joined with the association in proclaiming the week.

In his proclamation, the Governor pointed out that a survey by the American Foot Health Foundation showed "a notable increase in foot disorders."

"Children's foot disorders have tended to become more neglected with growth, seriously threatening the future health of our country's youth," he said.

In proclaiming Foot Health week, Folsom urged that the observance of the week throughout Alabama be "signalized by the active participation of all residents...and all others, in this week's program sponsored by the American Foot Health Foundation, through the Alabama Assn. of Chiropodists, at disseminating educational information to create a greater awareness of proper foot health habits, in every man, woman and child."

The purpose of the week, Dr. Seally said, is to develop a greater awareness among the men, women and children of American of the importance of proper foot health habits.

NEW CLOT SOLVENT FOR HEART TESTED

Use in Conditions Beyond Conventional Help Cited to Medical Meeting

By ROBERT K. PLUMB
Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, May 7—A preliminary report on tests of a new blood-clot dissolving material was presented to the Association of American Physicians here today. It was injected in patients shortly after they had suffered heart attacks.

Evidence was offered suggesting that the clot-dissolving material had not increased the heart damage already caused by the attacks and might have spared the patient even more severe damage.

The material is not available in quantity, it was reported by Dr. Anthony P. Fletcher of Washington University, St. Louis. Dr. Fletcher described studies on the new material conducted at Jewish Hospital at the university with Norma Alkjaersig, Fotios E. Smyrniotis and Sol Sherry.

Produced From Mixtures

The blood-clot dissolver is a purified preparation called streptokinase (SK) produced by Lederle Laboratories from mixtures of a material called streptokinase-streptodornase (SK-SD), which has been used by physicians for several years in dissolving infected tissues in the body.

SK-SD is prepared by growing bacteria in large vials and harvesting an extract that can be injected to help break up dead tissues in the treatment of many different infections.

A long and tedious process is necessary to separate the SK and the SD to produce a material safe enough for use in dissolving heart blood clots, Dr. Fletcher said.

This process is not yet perfected to produce quantities of pure SK, so the material can now be used only in a few cautious tests, he added.

In St. Louis the purified SK treatment was started as soon as possible after a blood clot had shut off the flow of blood to the heart and had started to damage the heart muscle, Dr. Fletcher reported. If the SK injections are started early, it should do the most good, he said. Based on twenty-four tests, this appeared to be the case. All twenty-four were cases whose outlook was unfavorable under conventional treatment, Dr. Fletcher reported.

Of the twenty-four, fifteen received massive amounts (two to four million biological units) of SK within six to fourteen hours of the time their heart attacks occurred. They received the injection over a thirty-hour period. One patient who received early doses of SK died. Three whose treatment started after one to three days died.

Microscopic examination of the heart tissues of the patients who died revealed no evidence that the SK treatment had done damage. Further evidence that it might have helped in patients who survived was attained by measuring amounts of an enzyme named transaminase in the blood: drops in the levels of this enzyme may have occurred somewhat faster than in patients who did not receive SK, it was reported.

The SK, Dr. Fletcher reported, serves to trigger a clot-dissolving material inherent in blood clots. (Plasminogen in

the clot is converted to plasmin by the SK). Further study of the process by which nature provides for the dissolution of blood clots may provide a means to counter the coagulating mechanism, which is believed to play an important part in heart attacks, he suggested.

City Hospitals Relaxing Stand on Birth Control

Herald Tribune Special

By Joel Seldin

Hospitals Commissioner Morris A. Jacobs, in a carefully worded letter to the New York Academy of Medicine, indicates he will leave to the medical staffs of the individual city hospitals the decision on whether birth control information will be disseminated in those hospitals.

There has been an unwritten, but clear understanding of long duration in municipal hospitals under which doctors are barred from prescribing birth control. This has never been formalized in a written order, but Dr. Louis M. Hellman, director of obstetrics and gynecology at Kings County Hospital, in Brooklyn, and a professor of medicine at the State University of New York, reached for comment yesterday, explained the long-standing practice thus:

"If I had a patient with incurable heart disease, and municipal hospitals." The board is made up of five physicians and five laymen, and its chairman is the Commissioner of Hospitals.

Dr. Jacobs' reply, dated April 11 and released Friday, said in part: "The care and treatment of patients are the responsibility of the medical board. There shall be no interference in proper and accepted therapeutic practices, nor intervention in ethical relationships between patients and physicians."

The medical board of a hospital is a committee of the senior physicians within that hospital. It determines for that hospital policies with regard to medical care. It is independent of the administration of the hospital or, in the city hospitals, the administrators of the Department of Hospitals, but

its motions have to be approved by the Commissioner.

Still unsettled by the Commissioner's letter was the question of whether city hospitals will stock in their pharmacies contraceptive devices and preparations. They do not now stock such items, and if a physician should prescribe them for therapeutic purposes, they would have to be purchased in private drug stores.

An Open Question

Another open question is whether the department will respond to the request by such organizations as the Planned Parenthood Federation for a "contraceptive service" in city hospitals. This would mean the installation of special clinics designed to provide information and advice on contraception for patients who request it.

A spokesman for the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of New York, approached for possible comment on Dr. Jacobs' action, said he would check to see if any was available. No such comment was reported.

I wanted to fit her with a contraceptive device, the city would not supply that device, and I would probably be called in by Dr. Jacobs and told this was unwise and embarrassing."

But Dr. Hellman, who has been in the forefront of a long dispute over contraception information in city hospitals, went on to say that now he was "satisfied" with Dr. Jacobs' resolution of the problem. He added:

"I think the Commissioner is a very courageous man."

Dr. Howard Craig, director of the Academy of Medicine, said:

"This is probably the best solution of the problem that one could ask for."

In January, as a result of a meeting in October on combating deaths among newborn

infants, the Academy wrote to Dr. Jacobs requesting that the Board of Hospitals consider "contraceptive counseling in

Bone Repair Method Given By Surgeon

By DON MCKEE
Advertiser State Editor

TUSKEGEE — An Ohio orthopedic surgeon reported here Wednesday that a surgical "bone-pegging" technique for repairing injured wrists had met with "exceptionally fine success."

Dr. Sam Stubbins, Cleveland, Ohio, told more than 200 physicians, dentists and guests at the John A. Andrew Clinical Society sessions at Tuskegee Institute that a five-year follow-up study of surgical cases showed a high rate of effectiveness of the bone grafting technique.

Stubbins, a graduate of the University of Alabama Medical School, Birmingham, and Vanderbilt University, was co-discoverer of the grafting technique along with Dr. Leonard Barnard of Oakland, Calif.

CHIPPING BONE

The technique, known professionally as "radial styloidectomy," involves the chipping off of a piece of bone from a forearm bone and using the fragment for grafting or "pegging" a weakened or broken carpalnavicular bone which is a small kidney-shaped bone at the base of the thumb.

Stubbins noted that 48 per cent of all injuries to the human body occur in the area from the shoulder to the fingertips. He said the money spent for disability and lost work time because of hand injuries is greater than for all other injuries.

Repairing damaged wrists poses one of the "most troublesome" of orthopedic problems, Stubbins said, and his technique has opened an area for correcting many of the injury impairments.

Stubbins and Barnard discovered the bone repair method after becoming interested in findings at Woodrow Wilson Hospital, Staunton, Va., in 1947. At present Stubbins is hand consultant for Crile Veterans Administration Hospital in Cleveland.

A radiologist told the medical men that the danger of radiation from nuclear explosion fallout is nominal and of no serious threat to the human race.

Dr. G. J. Tarleton, chairman of the Department of Radiology, Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn., said that fallout radiation composes only a fractional part of the radiation to which the body is exposed. Other sources of stronger radiation are "background" sources, that is from natural causes, and from medical uses of radiation, such as the X-ray, he said.

Discussing "Some Human Effects of Radiation Exposures," Tarleton said acute total body radiation exposure resulted in nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. In fatal cases, vomiting nearly always occurs, he said.

Delayed symptoms (between the fifth and 12th days) include mounting fever, nausea, vomiting, dehydration, large losses of nitrogen and weight and abnormal bleeding, Tarleton said.

REDUCED LIFE SPAN

Later effects of radiation are production of leukemia, cataracts, and reduction of the life span.

"As of Jan. 1, 1954," Tarleton said, "92 proved cases of leukemia occurred in the survivors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki atomic bombings. The peak years for delayed effects came five to seven years after the bombings, he noted.

There is a "uniform conviction" that "no radiation is so low that it does not produce permanent effects in chromosomes," an effect which is "strictly cumulative," Tarleton said.

As to medical uses of radiation, in X-rays and fluoroscopy, Tarleton said "fluoroscopy is the greatest hazard" because of the high rate of radiation, but the danger can be reduced by shielding specific areas of the body during exposure.

Other speakers Wednesday included Dr. Emil Frei, head of Chemotherapy Service, National Cancer Institute, Bethesda, Md. Frei reviewed progress in the treatment of cancer through chemotherapy.

Also on the program were Dr. Roy Hertz, chief of Endocrinology Branch, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Bethesda, Md.; Dr. Emanuel Charaskin, Department of Oral Medicine, University of Alabama, Birmingham; Dr. John R. McCain, assistant

Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Emory University School of Medicine; Dr. Thomas J. Flor, of Medicine, D.C.; Dr. Max Milcine, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, and Dr. Eugene F. Postasse, staff urologist, Cleveland Clinic.



DISPLAYING NEW campaign posters at kick-off luncheon of the 1958 Chicago Heart Fund drive in the Terrace Casino of the Morrison hotel. Seated are Mrs. William E. Comstock and Mrs. James Williams. Standing: Karl Treen, chairman, Cook

County South; Oliver Cox, chairman, Harvey committee; and James Williams, chairman East Chicago Heights committee. Suburban division is aiming at target of \$335,000—its share of the over-all \$1,200,000 Chicago Heart Fund target for 1958.

Era Of Open Heart Surgery For Georgia Results From Research

Ten years ago it was not possible. Five years ago it became a reality at the University of Minnesota Hospital. Today, it can be accomplished at three separate medical centers within the state of Georgia.

That, in a capsule comment, is the story of research and education in action behind the complex and spectacular field of open heart surgery.

With the recent performance of an open heart operation in Brunswick, Georgia made a third such facility available to its citizens. Previous operations had been performed at the Giddings Heart Clinic of the St. Joseph's Infirmary in Atlanta and the Eugene Talmadge Memorial Hospital at Augusta. Several such surgical cases have already been successfully done in Georgia.

The key to the success of open heart surgery is the heart-lung machine—a remarkably efficient mechanism which assumes the function of pumping and purifying a patient's blood during the course of an operation. This permits the surgeons to work in a dry and visible field.

Nine years ago, when Joel Isenberg was born with a congenital defect in Atlanta, specialists told his parents that nothing could be done about it at that time. But research caught up with Joel Isenberg. In 1956 his condition was corrected by surgery in Minneapolis. Today, he plays football with his school team and can look forward to leading a normal life. His father, Jack Isenberg, is active with the Fulton County Heart Council—a volunteer with a purpose.

The opportunity for expansion of open heart surgery in Georgia is limited only by the amount of funds available for equipment, additional research, and increased education according to the Georgia Heart Association.

The Georgia Heart Association gives first priority to research in its statewide program, and also contri-

butes to the national research efforts of the American Heart Association. The Georgia Heart Association has allocated over \$100,000 for research during the current year. This money will support Chairs and Laboratories of Cardiovascular Research at the Medical College of Georgia and Emory University School of Medicine. The establishment of Career Investigatorships at both of these schools has also been approved to supplement the existing program.

The Georgia Heart Association is conducting its tenth annual Heart Fund Drive during the month of February.

Heart Fund Constitution Success Seen In Negro Unit

Dr. Richard C. Hackney, chairman of the Negro division of the 1958 Heart Fund Drive, has said the division expects to have the "most successful drive in its history."

The division is conducting the drive during February as part of the national Heart Fund Drive. Jesse Hill Jr. of the Atlanta Life Insurance Co. is co-chairman of the division.

THE FOLLOWING organizations are actively participating in the division's fund raising efforts: Atlanta Medical Assn., Medical Women's Auxiliary, Negro public schools, Atlanta University, Spelman College, Morehouse College, Clark College, Gammon Theological Seminary, Gate City Bar Assn., Nurses Assn., Citizens and Trust Co., Atlanta Life Insurance Co., Phyllis Wheatley branch of the YWCA, Butler Street YMCA, Hughes Spalding Pavilion, North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co., Afro-American Life Insurance Co., Pilgrim Health & Life Insurance Co., Atlanta Urban

League, McLendon Hospital, Harris Memorial Hospital and several women's clubs.

HIGHLIGHTING the drive will be a series of educational programs to promote better understanding of heart disease.

DOA victim

walks about hospital

PHILADELPHIA "Miracle man" John Campbell, who was pronounced dead on arrival on Jan. 26 at Temple University Hospital, is walking around the hospital these days.

On Monday afternoon, he was not even in the ward to which he was admitted in critical condition after being brought "back from the dead" by a medical miracle credited to two brothers, Drs. William and Malcolm Wright. He was in an anteroom, "prettifying up" for a photographer.

Campbell, 38, of 3322 N. 22nd St., suffered a stab wound in the chest, with no heart beat, pressure or pulse, he was listed as DOA by an intern. There were no visible signs of life.

In "bringing Campbell back to life," Dr. William Wright, 31, a staff surgeon, made an incision in his chest. He began massaging the victim's heart.

Assisting his brother, Dr. Malcolm Wright, 32, made the incision larger. After the heart started beating again, the physicians sewed up the wound and the incision.

THE DRs. WRIGHT explained that the right ventricle, the chamber of the heart which pumps blood into the arteries, had been pierced in the stabbing.

There appears to be, too, a happy ending to the unfortu-

nate situation that led to the stabbing.

Campbell and William Jackson, 17, of 16th St. near Tioga, had a misunderstanding over his daughter, Patricia, 16. An eyewitness to the dispute, Miss Campbell intimated that her father's wound was accidentally self-inflicted.

At any rate, all appears to be forgiven and, according to Mrs. Campbell, no charges will be pressed against William. However, Patricia's mother wants to get one thing straight.

Patricia, a commercial student to be graduated from Dobbins Vocational School in June, and William, a senior student in electronics at Gratz High, are not engaged—that is, as far as she knows.

South African Girl Gives Birth to 7

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa—An 18-year-old African girl gave birth to seven children on a small farm 30 miles south of here.

The children, four boys and three girls, are not expected to live long by doctors who, at the time of writing, had only heard of the births, but had not yet examined the children.

This is the first birth of its kind in this country during the past 20 years.



MIRACLE IN MOTION—Pronounced dead on arrival at Temple University Hospital on Jan. 26, John Campbell walked around the hospital on Monday. The "miracle man," whose heart was massaged into motion, was brought "back from the dead" by two brothers, Drs. William and Malcolm Wright. He had been stabbed in Philadelphia.

HOUSE VOTE BACKS HEALTH EXHIBIT

New York Times
Bill earmarks \$1,000,000 for Section of U. S. Display at Brussels World Fair

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Representative John E. Fogarty, Democrat of Rhode Island, today succeeded in earmarking \$1,000,000 of this country's Brussels World Fair funds for a health exhibit.

Representative Fogarty, chairman of the House Appropriations subcommittee in the Health, Education and Welfare Field, had asked \$1,000,000 more for this purpose in an amendment to the deficiency bill voted by the House.

The House, however, merely voted to transfer to the Public Health Service for an exhibit the \$1,000,000 that earlier had been transferred to the Brussels Fair from unexpended funds of the Moscow Fair.

The House made no attempt to grant more funds for the United States exhibit as a whole. The bill now goes to the Senate.

Soviet Showing Cited

Representative Fogarty urged the health exhibit on the grounds that the Soviet is making an elaborate display in that field, in which it lags far behind this country.

He proposed to further the Health-for-Peace idea expressed by the President in the State of the Union message. He would do this by equipping and staffing a "county health unit" at the fair and by sending several of the country's top scientists to demonstrate their advances.

He suggested, for instance, that Dr. Jonas Salk demonstrate his vaccine, Dr. Howard Rusk his rehabilitation services, Dr. Paul Dudley White advances in the heart field, and the Menninger brothers their work in mental health.

Dr. Rusk is director of the Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation of the New York University-Bellevue Medical Center, and an Associate Editor of The New York Times.

Mr. Fogarty told the House that the public health exhibit would cover 14,000 square feet and contain a ten-bed nursing unit, an operating room and a 200-seat auditorium. The exhibit would be completed after the April 17 opening of the fair.

Cullman Seeks More Funds

Howard S. Cullman, United States Commissioner General to the Brussels World's Fair, said yesterday that the appropriation for this country's exhibit was inadequate to keep the exhibit open more than eight hours a day. Other countries, he said, planned to keep their exhibits open thirteen hours a day.

He said the \$12,345,000 was not enough for scientific exhibits, performing arts or program distribution. The House action, he declared, does not "alleviate the present crisis, with the exhibition opening six weeks from now."

Mr. Cullman said it was against the regulations of the Belgian Government to operate a hospital or clinic with overnight patients at the exhibition. He expressed the hope that the Senate and the conference committee would take "remedial action."

Blood Washing Machine May Become Life Saver

Journal & Guide, Norfolk, Va.
Sat 3-8-58
DENVER — (INS) — A machine that looks very much like an ordinary washing machine but is destined to save countless lives has been installed in Denver's Presbyterian Hospital.

The machine is an artificial kidney and is capable of quickly washing poisons and chemicals from the blood of critically ill patients.

THE DENVER Hospital is the first private hospital in the Rocky Mountain region to install the apparatus.

Blood in patients whose own kidneys have been shut down is circulated through a cellophane coil located in the center of the machine's tub. About 25 gallons of specially prepared water are circulated inside the tub around the coil.

THE WATER contains various chemicals tailored for each patient's needs and extracts the poisons from the blood stream. The clean blood is then pumped back into the patient.

The machine is used in cases of barbiturate, bromide, aspirin and alcohol poisoning, as well as poisoning by such chemical agents as bichloride of mercury and carbon tetrachloride.

The time required to wash the blood clean depends on the severity of the condition. Officials said it takes about 45 minutes to sober up a person from unconsciousness induced by alcohol.

'Oldest' Man In World Dies; Age Put at 168

MONTERIA, Colombia (AP)—Javier Pereira, the little Indian believed by many persons to be the world's oldest man, died Sunday night.

Experts said there was no way to fix his exact age, but some persons claim he was 168.

Pereira went to New York in the fall of 1956 for examinations by medical authorities. One hospital report at that time said it was possible he might be more than 150.

Alabama Health Department Sets New Examinations

Montgomery's Blood Shortage
P. 4-A

By the first three months of this year, Montgomery hospitals used 1,783 pints of blood for transfusions. In many instances, the patient would have died without this most essential of wonder medicines.

Montgomery, Ala. — Examinations for 3 positions in the State Health Department have been announced by the State Personnel Department. They are Mental Hygiene Nurse, Clinical Nursing Consultant and Bacteriologist III.

The Mental Hygiene Nurse salary range is \$460 to \$575 a month. Qualifications include graduation from an accredited school of nursing plus a master's degree in mental health nursing. Applicants should have at least 3 year's experience in mental health or public health nursing, including one year's supervisory work in mental health. Possession of, or eligibility for, a certificate as a registered nurse issued by the Alabama Board of Nurses Examiners and Registration is also a requirement.

The beginning salary for Clinical Nursing Consultant is \$360 and the maximum is \$460. To be appointed, a person must be a college graduate with a degree in nursing and have at least 3 year's experience in hospital nursing, including at least 1 year's supervisory or administrative work. An equivalent combination of training and experience may be acceptable. The person must have, or be eligible for, a certificate as a registered nurse issued by the Alabama Board of Nurses Examiners and Registration.

The salary for Bacteriologist III is \$380 to \$480 a month. The appointee must have a master's degree in biological sciences, including courses in bacteriology, and two year's experience in a public health laboratory. College graduates with major work in laboratory science and four year's experience in a public health laboratory will be considered, as will college graduates with minors in laboratory science and six year's experience in a public health laboratory.

Applications for these three positions should be filed with the Personnel Officer, State Health Department, Montgomery, or the State Personnel Department by April 18.

Shamefully, during the same three months Montgomerians donated only 1,387 points—a deficit of 396 pints. Happily for the city, military personnel are more appreciative of the great, continuing need. During the three-month period service men and women in this area contributed—out of all proportion to their numbers—almost as much as the entire civilian population. They gave 1,201 pints while using, in military hospitals and the VA Hospital, only slightly more than half that.

But even with this good showing by the military, Montgomery had a surplus blood supply in January through March of only 56 pints. By any reckoning, this is woefully inadequate even for normal needs. Worse, it provides no reserve for disaster, epidemics or other eventuality which would require large supplies of immediately available blood in all types. We could ask for help from other cities, but they have their problems too and their resources are also limited.

★
TO remedy this dangerous situation, the Montgomery Red Cross has inaugurated a year-round collection campaign. Churches are an important element in the program. Each week the congregations of three or four churches will be scheduled to contribute blood. The success of the venture depends in large part on the participation of ministers. A notice in the church bulletin will do little good; ministers should impress on their people, from the pulpit, hu-

manitarian responsibility which must be met here. They should also emphasize the importance of regular blood contributions. One pint, one time, is better than nothing, but the needs of the ill and injured go on, 24 hours a day, day after day, month after month.

There is also a selfish reason for giving blood. Donors are given a card which entitles them and their immediate families to free blood for six months without any obligations to replace it. Not just a pint, but all the blood needed at no charge beyond the hospital's charge for administering it.

★
EVERY church in the city will be rescheduled within the six-month period so that members who contribute will be buying a valuable and continuing group insurance policy.

Although the Red Cross blood program is geared to advance readiness—which means that blood must be donated in sufficient quantity before it is needed—Montgomerians have been deplorably lax in replacing blood after it has been given to members of their families or to their friends.

Replacement is the responsibility of the family and friends of blood recipients. But in recent months only half of that used has been replaced. If the replacement rate were only as high as 80%, Red Cross officials say, the city's needs could be met, with the addition of voluntary, advance contributions through the Bloodmobile and the Sub-Center on S. Ripley, behind St. Margaret's.

The Sub-Center is a pleasant place staffed by gracious and efficient nurses and aids. Recorded music, refreshments and friendly ladies contribute to the homey atmosphere surrounding the vital work being done.

GIVING blood is painless and absolutely safe. Prospective donors are carefully checked for temperature, blood pressure, pulse, etc., before they are allowed to contribute. If there is any doubt, the nurse or doctor in attendance will refuse the offer. But the rejected donor receives the same benefits as though his blood had been accepted.

The importance of the Red Cross appeal can hardly be overstated. Those of us who have neglected to do our share have always intended to give blood but never quite got around to it. Good intentions are admirable but they won't save lives. Blood will.

Morehouse Graduate Wins His M.D. Degree

Birmingham World
Birmingham, Ala.
CHICAGO, Ill. — (SNS) — William A. Jackson, Morehouse College (Atlanta, Ga.) graduate of June 1954, recently completed his medical studies at the University of Illinois School of Medicine and graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine on June 20, 1958.

Dr. Jackson was born in Birmingham and is the son of Mrs. Mattie R. Terry and W. W. Jackson, both formerly of Birmingham. He is a member of the Jackson family of 432 - 13th Avenue No., Birmingham. He began his education in the Birmingham Public School System, graduating from Lincoln Elementary School and attending three years at A. H. Parker High School. In 1949 he moved to Chicago and in 1950 graduated from Hyde Park High School and then returned south to Morehouse College, where he earned the B. S. degree in Biology with honors in June, 1954.

While at Morehouse he was active in many organizations, most notable being the Morehouse Glee Club and Marching Band; The Atlanta University concert Orchestra and Chorus; the varsity trackteam; Intramural Basketball and joined the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity.

Upon entering the University of Illinois School of Medicine in September, 1954, his activities were not limited to academic endeavors alone, as in following his musical interests he helped organize and became the first president of the short-lived Medical Center Chorus. In addition, he appeared on many programs in the Medical Center with various musical groups and as a tenor soloist. Throughout his medical education he has been a member of the Choir of the Park Manor Congregational Church (Chicago) and has appeared also as tenor soloist with this group. He was also member of an independent intramural basketball team and captain of that team in his second and third year in medical school.

Along the line of extra-curricular academic activities, in the summer of 1956, Dr. Jackson was assistant on a research project in the Dept. of Radiology of the University of Illinois Research and Educational Hospital in which a comparative study of contrast dye for intravenous pyelographic studies was made. While working with the project he learned the job of X-ray Technician in less than two months, a course usually taking from one to two years, and remained in the Radiology Department in that capacity for the re-

mainder of his stay in medical school. In the summer of 1957, thru his efforts a new service was initiated at the hospital. An additional shift of two technicians, Dr. Jackson and a fellow student, Dr. Garland Kirkpatrick, whom he helped train, were added to the staff of the hospital from 11:00 p. m. to 7 a. m., giving the hospital virtual 24 hour X-Ray coverage for the first time in its existence.

Following a week's vacation Dr. Jackson will begin his internship at Wayne County General Hospital in Eloise, Michigan. On completion of this phase of his education in 1959, he plans to take a residency in Radiology (What Else?) either at Wayne County General Hospital or at suitable hospital in Chicago. Plans for his practice are still indefinite but presently he hopes to establish an office in Chicago or at least in some Midwestern City.



DR. WILLIAM A. JACKSON

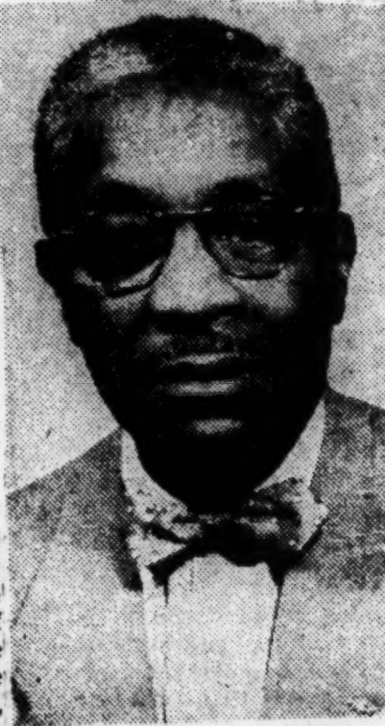
Dr. J. H. Barnhill

Journal Guide, Memphis, Tenn.
Sat 1-11-58, p. 10

First Negro Elected To National Health Group

RALEIGH, N. C. — The American Public Health Association recently elected Dr. J. H. Barnhill of Raleigh, N. C. to membership, making him the first Negro to be so recognized.

The American Public Health Association is not only a society of professional persons organized to further their collective interests and advance public health in our hemisphere, it is also a service agency concerned with the individual standing of each member.



DR. J. H. BARNHILL
Another "First"

Howard as well as 32nd Degree Mason and Shriner.

Before entering dental school he served in World War I and is active in the American Legion. One daughter, Annette Barnhill, is a music teacher in Winston-Salem, N. C.

Barnhill

Admitted To
Chicago Ill.
Health Unit

Sat 1-25-58
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Dr. Barnhill, native and present resident of Hickory, N. C., is a 1924 graduate of the Howard University College of Dentistry. His postgraduate work was done at Forsythe Dental Infirmary, Boston, Mass., and Columbia University, New York, N. Y.

STATE DEPARTMENT

Dr. Barnhill has been in the Dental Department, State Department of Health Office in Raleigh, N. C., since 1936 as Social and Dental Investigator; State School Dentist, Senior Public Health Dentist, and now holds the office of Principal Public Health Dentist.

Dr. Barnhill is Past President of the Old North State Dental Society and Past State Vice President of the National Dental Association; also a member of the American Society of Dentistry for Children, and this year appointed Chairman of the Public Health Committee of the National Dental Association.

His fraternal affiliations include charter member of Chi Lambda Dental Fraternity at Howard as well as 32nd Degree Mason and Shriner.

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His fraternal affiliations include charter member of Chi Lambda Dental Fraternity at

Coral Plant Pretty, Deadly; Constant Threat to Children

By RONALD YORK
Herald Staff Writer

Four South Dade children who made a meal of poison ended up in the hospital Saturday and authorities reported half a dozen other plant poisonings.

The four wide-eyed tots munched on the attractive fruit of the Coral Plant Friday afternoon. The plant has been known to kill children.

By dusk, their mother, Mrs. Betty Coleman, 12260 SW 216th St., Goulds, noticed they were sleepier than usual and didn't respond when she called them.

Learning they had chewed the berries, she grabbed some samples and rushed the youngsters to Variety Children's Hospital. Their condition was described Saturday as not serious.

But Margie, one, Willie Mae, two, Jessie, three, and Diane, five, will be at Variety several more days.

"All we can do," said an attendant, "is watch them and feed them intravenously to let their systems get back to normal."

"Luckily," she added, "the effect of the seed forces the system to expell it rapidly."

Mrs. Julia Morton, botanical expert associated with the University of Miami, identified the Coral Plant as a "very common, ornamental plant."

"Only last week," she said, "three other children in North Miami were ill from eating them."

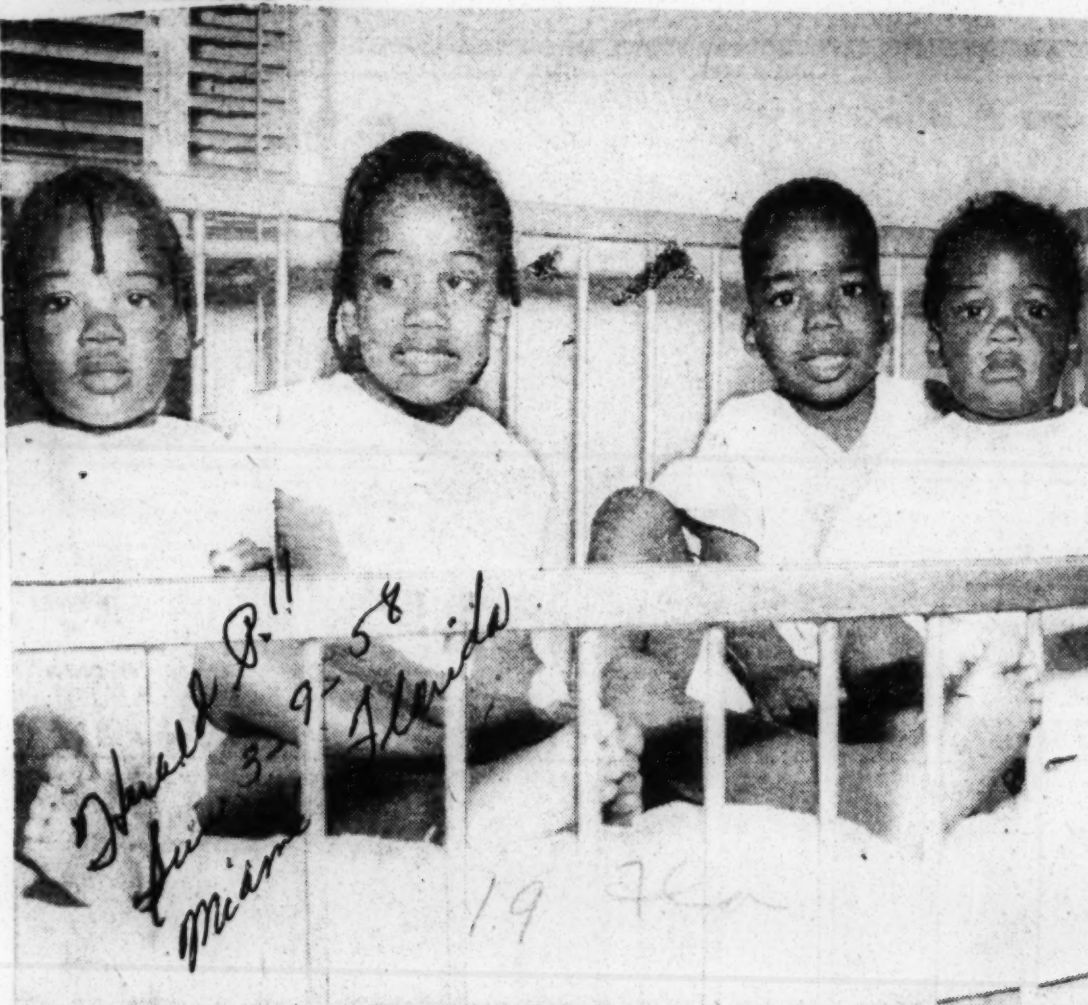
"In the last few weeks we've had half a dozen cases of poi-

soning by this plant — including several adult women who just became curious."

She said three of the dangerous seeds are enclosed in the three-sided fruit. The fruit, bright yellow, falls to the ground within easy reach of children.

She cautioned parents to pick and destroy the fruit as it matures. The plant, which has large (foot-wide) and deeply cleft leaves, bears a coral-colored flower cluster.

By late Saturday, the Coleman children had thrown off initial effects of the berries they ate. They were singing and playing in a room by themselves when a photographer arrived.



—Herald Staff Photo by Bob East

Those Yellow Beans Were Good But--Oh, That Tummyache
... four Coleman children ate deadly Coral Plant seeds near Goulds home

IKE IS PRAISED BY MED GROUP FOR STAND AGAINST DISEASES

Daily World, Santa Fla. Sat. 7-11-58

By PATRICIA McCORMACK
International News Service
Medical Science Editor

NEW YORK—(INS)— American and World Health leaders Friday lauded President Eisenhower's proposal that the United States and Russia jointly spearhead a five-year global attack on the big killers and cripples - malaria, cancer and heart ailments.

Dr. David B. Allman, President of the American Medical Association, said the plan holds great promise of tremendous benefits to all mankind. He added:

"Combined, we can make more progress than individually. It is certain that we can make much more progress toward the goal of eradicating these dread diseases by joining our talents and resources.

"Teamwork is the ideal way of attacking these universal problems."

Dr. Allman, of Atlantic City, N. J., noted that a great deal of co-operation already is going on among scientists of the world on the health front. He interpreted the President's proposal as a plea for intensification of effort.

Dr. Robert Wilkins, of Boston, President of the American Heart Association, said:

"The Association welcomes all international efforts to pool scientific knowledge in order to combat effectively diseases of the heart and circulation as well as all other major chronic afflictions which threaten the health of the world community.

"We look forward to participation by all nations, including the Soviet Union, in the 3rd International Cardiological Congress in Brussels, Belgium, this fall.

"Such interchange of research knowledge will benefit all peoples and contribute to the closer sense of harmony and friendship so essential to world peace."

An official of the world health organization commented:

"International cooperation in the

field of health is essential. However, I should like to note that Russia already is cooperating with other nations and has expressed a wish and is prepared to intensify such assistance in the health field under auspices of the world health organization."

Mefford R. Runyon, executive Vice President of the American Cancer Society, said:

"We would be delighted to cooperate in any way in the five-year program the President has proposed. We think it is a wonderful idea."

1041-lb. man, too big for hospital, passes in trailer

BREMEN, Ind., July 10—(P)— Robert Earl Hughes, possibly the heaviest man in medical history, died today in his trailer home located beside Bremer Community Hospital.

Mrs. Mary Harris, hospital administrator, said uremia evidently was the cause of the 1041-pound, 32-year-old man's death.

He became ill while traveling with a carnival and was brought to this Northern Indiana town Sunday suffering from a variety of ailments, including measles and a heart condition.

HE COULD NOT be taken into the hospital building because of his massive bulk, too great for any standard bed. He remained in his traveling house built on a truck bed, and nurses climbed a ladder to attend him. The carnival star was 10 feet two inches around the waist, 40 inches around each upper arm and six feet tall.



HEALTH FAIR PLANNERS—This group represents organizations which will sponsor the coming Health Fair at the Bethlehem Community Center April 30. Among those shown are Andrew J. Lewis (standing right front), chairman, steering committee and principal of Slater School; Dr. W. N. Harper (seated left front), Fulton County Health Department; Mrs. Lucy Cherry (seated second from left), Atlanta Tuberculosis Association; Mrs. Anna Reed (seated fourth from left) Phyllis Wheatley YWCA; and Mr. Robert Shrider (seated right front), director of Bethlehem Center.

Health Fair Volunteers Ready Plans

Health fair volunteers will meet next Wednesday at 11:30 p.m. at the Bethlehem Community Center, to map final plans.

Mrs. J. B. Harris, chairman, volunteer committee and Andrew J. Lewis, chairman, Health Fair committee, have called the meeting to discuss the volunteers' duties at the coming third annual Health Fair.

They will assist doctors and nurses by serving as clerks, registrars and interviewers. Many of them have worked at the two pre-

vious fairs.

AFTERNOON FAIR

This year the free Health Fair will be held at the Bethlehem Community Center, 9 McDonough Boulevard, SE, on Wednesday, April 30, from 2 to 8 p.m. It will be sponsored by the Health Education Department of the Phyllis Wheatley Branch YWCA; the Atlanta Tuberculosis Association and the Fulton County Health Department.

TO IMPROVE HEALTH

Purpose of the free medical services is to improve the health of our community and to provide a physical check-up for all those over 15 years of age. Medical services include chest X-ray, heart, hearing, eyesight, dental, examination, blood test, urinalysis, weight and height.

The Health Fair does not provide treatment, but all those ex-

amined will be given a confidential report as to whether they are well or need treatment.

Health Department 'Definitely Alarmed'

Alarmed Medics Warn Parents On Diphtheria Here

By EDDIE WILLIAMS

Parents were strongly urged Thursday to have their children immunized against the fatal diphtheria germ which has been active in the Atlanta area during the past three weeks, claiming seven victims, one of whom died.

Dr. J. F. Hackney, commissioner of Health, said the Fulton County Health Department is "definitely alarmed" at the sudden outbreak of diphtheria in Atlanta. All of the victims of the recent outbreak are Negroes between the ages of one and five years, he said.

Although the disease has not reached the epidemic stage, health officials warned that its sudden outbreak after more than a year, is a dreadful reminder that all children should be immunized.

Dr. Hackney strongly advised parents to take their children to either private physicians or health department clinics immediately for immunization shots to combat the disease. He also urged community leaders to sponsor an all-out war against the lethal germ.

The recent diphtheria rash is blamed on "laxity on the part of parents who have not had their children properly immunized," the health officials said.

Children can be immunized against diphtheria as early as one or two months after birth. The earlier, the better, Dr. Hackney explained.

The first diphtheria case was detected here on August 13 when a four-year-old Sarah Monson, of Drew Drive address, was suddenly afflicted. She died on August 16.

Since that time, six cases have been reported. One was in the Perry Homes; a second on Whitehall Terrace; another on Isa Drive, SE, and three cases in one family on Howell Street, NE. These cases have been hospitalized, officials reported.

Sarah was the first diphtheria fatality in the county since 1955.

Officials believe there are other diphtheria germ carriers in the area.

The immunization process includes a series of three shots, one each month for three months, according to Dr. M. M. Neel, Director of Communicable Disease Control for the Fulton health department. A booster shot is given a year after the last shot in the series, and thereafter every two years until the child reaches the age of 10, he said.

Diphtheria occurs less in adults than in children. However, adults often harbor the germs and transmit them to youngsters.

Symptoms of diphtheria are fever, weakness, and sore throat. The germ can cause death in as few as three to five days, health officials disclosed. The germ produces a toxin which causes malfunctioning of the heart. Diphtheria also produces a membrane in the throat, which can cause strangulation.

Health officials have not had complete success in persuading parents to have their pre-school age children immunized. County regulations require that all school age children be inoculated against diphtheria.

Dr. Hackney said parents who wait until their children reach school age before having them immunized, run the risk of having the children contract the disease.

Folsom to Leave Post, Flemming Hinted Successor

WASHINGTON, May 6 (INS). AEC. He also served on the —The White House today dis-Hoover Commission at the re-closed Secretary of Health, Edu-quest of President Truman.

cation and Welfare. ~~Marion B. Flemming~~ was appointed di-Folsom's intention to leave Gov-rector of the Office of Defense-ernment service. President Ei-senhower is expected to name Arthur S. Flemming to succeed him.

James C. Hagerty, presidential news secretary, said Folsom notified Mr. Eisenhower he wanted to return to private life "some-time this year." Other sources reported that Folsom would go back to his old job with the East-man Kodak Co. July 1.

REPORT AT UNIVERSITY

A source at Ohio Wesleyan University, of which Flemming has been president since 1949, said that President Eisenhower would name Flemming to the Cabinet post tomorrow. The uni-versity had accepted Flemming's resignation, the source said.

Flemming said at the Dela-ware, O., school that "any an-nouncement will have to come from the White House."

Flemming, 53, has held a num-ber of Government posts under Presidents Eisenhower, Truman and Roosevelt. He has advocated continued nuclear tests by this country and a strong national defense. He is a Republican and a prominent Methodist layman.

GOVERNMENT POSTS

He was appointed to the Civil Service Commission in 1939 and served during the Second World War on the War Manpower Com-mission and was chairman of its labor-management policy com-mittee.

His other Government posts have included serving as chair-man of the personnel advisory committee of the Atomic Energy Commission and the personnel security review board of the

Mobilization by President Eisen-hower in June, 1953. In that job, he was coordinator of produc-tivity, procurement, manpower and transportation. He resigned on Feb. 6, 1956.

PREVIOUS SERVICE

Flemming previously served in the Administration as Defense Mobilization Director while on leave from his university job.

Folsom, who is 65, was ap-pointed Welfare Secretary in 1955, succeeding Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, the first occupant of that Cabinet post. The Health, Edu-cation and Welfare Department was created by act of Congress in 1953.

Hagerty said Folsom has not yet submitted his resignation. He explained: "About a year ago, Secretary Folsom told the Pres-ident he would like to go back into private life sometime this year. He repeated it two or three months ago to the Presi-dent and that's the situation."

Health Unit Elects Courier Publisher

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—W. Beverly Carter publisher of ~~The Pittsburgh Courier~~ is one of Allegheny County's top civic leaders elected to top posts with the newly organized Health Research and Services Foundation.

The foundation, which is a multi-purpose agency dealing with all diseases, was created as a result of a study made by the Pennsylvania Economy League which pointed out that there were 16 national health agencies already operating in the Pittsburgh area, and that there were more than 100 national health agencies now organized in New York, waiting for the appropriate time to set up separate local Pittsburgh chapters.

In accepting the presidency, Dr. Litchfield told the board that it was "traveling in waters that had never been explored and that it had a unique opportunity to make a truly significant contribution in the health field, not only in this area but by its example in the nation."

"The organization of the health Research and Services Foundation in Pittsburgh," he said, "represents a dream come true for many thousands of the leading health figures in the country."

The responsibility for developing a plan and a program, to be presented to the board of directors at its next meeting, was given by Dr. Litchfield to the executive committee.

IMMEDIATELY CLEARING the decks in anticipation of the new program to be presented by its executive committee, the board took action on the \$533,500 raised in last year's campaign and which it is to use for heart disease, cancer and muscular dystrophy.

While the board is restricted in its use of the \$53,500, there will be no such restrictions beginning Jan. 1, 1959, when the money the foundation receives from the United Fund will be



W. BEVERLY CARTER

... on executive committee used in the new program covering all diseases.

Considering the allocation of the \$533,500 in the light of the grants made for education, service and research last year, the board voted that since the Health Research and Services Foundation would be developing a new education and service program

out of part of the funds available, that none of the grants made last year for education and service be renewed.

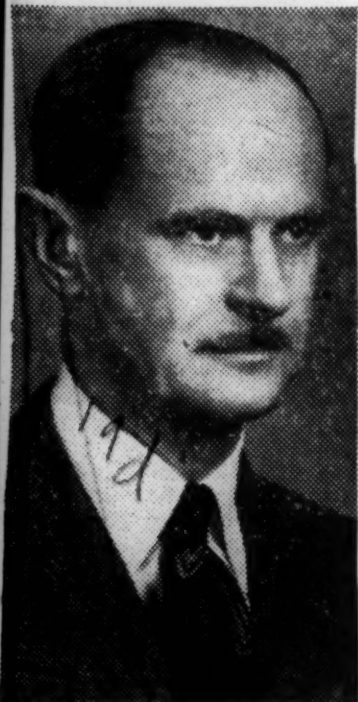
THE BOARD ALSO voted that in making research grants this year, priority should be given to those individuals who were awarded grants last year who:

1. Ask for a renewal of the grant, and
2. Whose work, in the opinion of the research committee, justifies renewal.

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NATIONAL MENTAL ASSOCIATION FOR MENTAL HEALTH

**Mental Group Appoints
Director of Research**



Dr. William Malamud

June 1958
The National Association for Mental Health has announced that Dr. William Malamud, psychiatrist and a leader in mental health research, has accepted the post of its research director.

Sept. 1958
Dr. Malamud will resign as chairman of the Division of Psychiatry at the Boston University School of Medicine and as psychiatrist in chief at Massachusetts Memorial Hospital. He will assume his new post *Sept. 1-5-58*

He is secretary of the American Psychiatric Association and a director of the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology.

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PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Public Health Service Announces Grants Totaling \$300,000

BETHESDA, Md.—The Public Health Service Monday announced new grants totalling more than \$300,000 for its nationwide research program directed toward the development of preventives for cerebral palsy, mental retardation and related neurological disorders. The participating institutions are Charity Hospital, New Orleans, and Columbia University, New York. They received \$168,167 and \$150,000, respectively.

The two new awards bring to 13 the number of medical schools and hospitals engaged in the collaborative study, is coordinated by the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness, Bethesda, Maryland. The Institute is part of the National Institutes of Health, principal research arms of the Public Health Service.

The other eleven medical centers participating in the study are: New York Medical College; University of Oregon Medical School; Yale University; Brown University; Medical College of Virginia; Children's Hospital (Philadelphia); University of Pennsylvania; Johns Hopkins University; Children's Hospital (San Francisco); University of Minnesota; and Boston Lying-in Hospital. These centers have received grants totalling about \$2.1 million during the past 18 months.

The study, which may last for ten years or longer, is concerned with brain damage occurring during the perinatal period—the period covering pregnancy and about one month after the birth of a baby. Such damage is a cause of cerebral palsy and mental retardation.

The collaborating institutions are evaluating the factors, believed to bring on brain damage. These factors include lack of oxygen, blood incompatibility between mother and child (the Rh factor), prematurity and infection occurring during pregnancy. Genetic factors, though believed to play a relatively minor role in cerebral palsy and mental retardation, are also being evaluated.

Nurse Wins Top Award US Gives In Her Field

Special to Journal and Guide

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A colored Public Health nurse who has devoted a lifetime of service to her fellow-citizens in strife-ridden Macon county, Ala., has been given the greatest award the nation affords in this field.

It was mostly through her efforts that incidences of venereal disease were tracked down and blotted out. Part of her program was to maintain detailed case studies of 600 farm workers, 400 of whom had active syphilis. Nurse Laurie still has most of them in tow.

AS THE HUNDRED persons gathered in the Department auditorium here last week Laurie, 36, as she received the gave her thunderous applause coveted Oyetta Culp Hobby award for "notable service" to Public Health nursing. The award was made in a ceremony staged in the mammoth auditorium of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare Friday.

THE AWARD came as a complete surprise to Mrs. Laurie as it did to the other seven Department employees who had been summoned to Washington to receive distinguished service citations in the seventh annual honors award ceremony of the HEW Department.

For 26 years, Mrs. Laurie has served as helath, housing financial, spiritual and moral advisor to some 500 Alabama farm workers. Her services have extended to two and sometimes three generations of the same families.

A GRADUATE OF Tuskegee institute and a registered nurse, Mrs. Laurie entered the public health nursing program in 1932 in Macon county,, home of famed Tuskegee institute and an area that is 88 per cent rural and 82 per cent colored-populated.

FOR THE WORLD'S HEALTH

Today is the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the World Health Organization. This is one of the specialized agencies organized under the aegis of the United Nations. Ten years ago twenty-six nations ratified its constitution. Today it has eighty-eight members. Its operations extend to almost every part of the globe and they are affecting the lives and welfare of roughly half the world's population.

There are several good reasons why the conquest of disease and the promotion of conditions under which health is possible should be, basically, an international enterprise. In the first place, the actual communication of epidemic disease is no respecter of national boundaries. A threat at one point may well be a threat at a dozen others. Moreover, this very threat has been increased by the tightening of the network of international communications.

The recognition of this phase of the problem is not new. It formed the basis for the splendid work that was done by the League of Nations in the establishment of uniform operation in the field of necessary quarantine—human, plant and animal. Cities were protected against plague; whole populations were made more safe against the danger of yellow fever. And, most important, it was established that this could be an effective service only if it were sustained, voluntarily, through the cooperation of many different peoples.

Beyond that lies the fact that the great advances in the science of health likewise know no national boundaries. What is learned at one point may be most valuable in its application at another. The medical scientist is first of all a citizen of the world, devoted to the cause of human beings wherever his skills and discoveries may be most usefully brought to bear. A laboratory in Europe may provide the weapons to make a great fight in Africa. A technologist in the United States may develop a therapy, relatively limited in his own country, but affecting hundreds of millions of persons on the other side of the world.

This, also, is not a new concept. Almost every branch of medicine has had its international organiza-

tion, often its international journal. It was taken for granted that what was learned in one part of the world could and would be used in another.

What the United Nations, and an agency such as the World Health Organization, have been able to do is to offer a splendid clearing ground for the pooling of information and the application of knowledge so obtained to a diversity of problems. It is interesting to note, in this connection, that the organization has worked, from the beginning, in the closest association with local and national groups. It has not tried, at any time, to supersede good work that was already being done by other instruments. It has merely offered more, and sometimes better-coordinated, help.

The results in these ten years have been spectacular. A major target has been the greatest of the international scourges, malaria, and it is now predicted that it can be eradicated by the middle of the next decade. Meanwhile, epidemics of cholera, plague and typhus have been checked. Effective treatment has been provided for trachoma, yaws and Hansen's disease. Smallpox and even tuberculosis are yielding to more highly developed techniques of both prevention and cure.

The whole pattern of the world's health is being changed before our very eyes. Survival rates are totally different from what they were a generation ago. The gains in the "advanced" countries have been easily tabulated. In the "underdeveloped" areas there is the likelihood that they will shortly be even more astonishing.

But what is most astonishing of all is the size of the budget upon which this organization operates. This year it will spend about \$13,500,000, of which a third is contributed by the United States. In our time of astronomical expenditures for the business of developing weapons of destruction, this expenditure for the weapons of salvation is minuscule.

Yet it is doubtful that at any time in history have so many gained from the expenditure of so little. The whole life pattern of millions of persons has been changed for the better at a cost that in terms of return must be called trifling. This has been possible because the organ-

ization has expended more than money. It has given skill, experience, imagination and, above all, dedication to a great task. We celebrate its anniversary. We can best do so by increasing its scope and its means.

WORLD HEALTH WORKS LAUDED

Builds Global Friendli-

ness--Dr. Jackson
The world's health stands to benefit from the existence of the World Health Organization, an observer of the meeting said here Saturday.

Dr. Virgil T. Jackson, 70-year-old retired dentist, outlined the purpose of WHO in the Whitney building after a visit to the WHO meeting in Minneapolis, Minn. He returned to New Orleans Thursday.

"It is my firm opinion that this organization is something that does a great deal of good and results in friendliness among the people of the world," said Dr. Jackson, who is Republican national committeeman from Louisiana. "The people at the meetings are dedicated men. Politics has nothing to do with their being there."

"I met Dr. Jonas Salk while I was there and enjoyed talking with him."

Dr. Jackson, an honorary delegate to the meeting, said he didn't know much about the organization until he began listening to discussions. Attending were representatives from 88 nations, including Russia. He said participants were university presidents, lawmakers, public health service personnel and persons allied with the medical profession.

WHO, A United Nations agency, is celebrating its 10th birthday.

The organization seeks to prevent diseases, improve health standards, train health personnel, warn of outbreaks of diseases and recommend international standards for drugs and vaccines.

Dr. Dent is Delegate To UN Health Confab

Minneapolis, Minn.—The United States was represented here last week at the tenth commemorative session of the World Health Organization by Dr. Albert W. Dent, president of Dillard University, New Orleans.

Delegates from 88 nations met here for a two-day celebration of the tenth anniversary of the United Nations' worldwide health agency. This is the first time that the World Health Organization has met in the United States since its organization meeting at New York in 1948.

Dr. Dent was a delegate to the first WHO assembly in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1948 and to the eighth session in Mexico City in 1956.



U. S. REPRESENTATIVE: Dr. A. W. Dent, President, Dillard University, above, represented the United States last week at the 10th commemorative session of the World Health Organization in Minneapolis, Minn.

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43 NATIONS JOIN IN MENTAL STUDY

handle the program with in this country. It includes Dr. Marian J. Fitzsimmons, Dr. Frank Fremonet-Smith, Dr. John P. Gillin, Mrs. Alberta Jacoby, Miss Marian McBee, Dr. Mabel Ross, Ruth Simonson, Dr. George S. Stevenson and Dr. Mottram P. Torre.

108 Professional Groups to Conduct Research in

World 'Year' in 1960

World Mental Health Year will be held in 1960. It will follow the pattern of the International Geophysical Year and be sponsored by 108 mental health and other professional societies in forty-three countries.

Announcement of the program to stimulate mental health activities and research with international cooperation was made yesterday by the World Federation for Mental Health, with New York offices at 10 Columbus Circle.

The ten-year-old federation of twenty-nine societies in the United States and seventy-nine in other countries, reports world-wide growth of interest in mental-health activities.

The increase of technical and industrial activity in so many countries has created "growing recognition of the fact that stress, anxiety and social disturbance very often appear to follow on the disruption of family and tribal life," the federation announcement note.

Paradoxically, it was observed, disruption of family life often accompanies a rising standard of living.

Thus, it continued, the time would seem to be right for development of better public and professional interest in the field. Those major mental health objectives have been selected for intensive effort during the year. They are:

¶Increased study of child development.

¶Increased knowledge of the causes and distribution of mental illness.

¶Improvement in teaching the principles of mental health in professional training schools of all the helping professions.

¶Development of knowledge and techniques for handling human relations problems in industry.

¶Encouragement of better methods of dealing with psychological problems arising from migrations.

Each nation will also be asked to develop more extensive national programs. A steering committee has been named to

WORLD MENTAL HEALTH STUDY



ATTEND CANCER WORKSHOP — Above are some of the Unit leaders and staff members attending the American Cancer Society's Big Ten Education Funds Workshop which was recently held in the Atlanta Phyllis Wheatley YWCA.

"How to promote a more functional program on community levels" was the general theme of the workshop, which was very well attended and successful in reaching its objectives. Highlights of the meeting included addresses by Honorable Frank Evans, U. S. District Attorney, who is the current general Education-Funds Chairman and Lon Sullivan, Executive Vice-

President. Georgia Division American Cancer Society.

Leaders shown in the above picture are: (Seated) Mrs. Annie Laura Oliver, Mrs. Josephine Ingram, Mrs. Carrie Cargo, R. T. Church, John D. Gaither, J. C. Reese, Dr. W. K. Payne, Mrs. Josephine Watters, James Hawes, Mrs. Dorothy B. Taylor, R. J. Martin, Mrs. Claudie George, Charlie I. Bennifield, Jr., Charles W. Francis, Mrs. Ruth White. (Standing) John W. Emmanuel, Robert St. Lawrence, Wilton C. Scott, Dr. Thomas J. Davis, Jr., Mrs. S. R. Hill, Mrs. Neva J. Dennis, Mrs. Laura B. Merday, J. F. Smith and Herbert Stuckey.

Granger, Once Cancer Victim, Now Cured

The story of Lester B. Granger, one of the 800,000 living Americans who have been cured of cancer, is told in the April issue of Ebony.

Granger, the 51-year-old executive director of the National Urban League, was stricken with cancer in 1949. He underwent surgery and treatment which saved him, and was pronounced cured after being free of the disease for

five years. According to the American Cancer Society, over four million Negroes now living in this country will at some time in their lives be stricken by cancer and as the present mortality rate continues, two million of this number will die of the disease. With knowledge and means available, says Ebony, half of all cancer cases can be cured if victims seek treatment in time and can get it. Granger's recovery from cancer and his return to a busy, creative life, spiritually undismayed and physically unimpaired, was a quiet drama in which courage, understanding, faith, and notably

medical science played important roles. Granger is grateful to science he relates in the Ebony article, for having conquered the cancer in his own body not merely because it prolonged his life but also because it might give hope to others.

CANCER GENIUS GETS LIFE JOB

Tritum L.
Group Gives \$587,344 for His Research

LIFE OR DEATH
Cancer cells in blood stream may be clew to survival. Story on page 2.

A grant to make it possible for a brilliant University of Chicago scientist to devote his lifetime to cancer research was announced yesterday by the American Cancer Society.



Dr. Talalay

It was made to the university to provide an annual salary until retirement for Dr. Paul Talalay, 34, a German-born physician and biochemist. Under the grant, Dr. Talalay will receive a total of \$587,344 in salary until he reaches retirement age.

New Type Award

The grant is the largest in dollars ever made by the society. It was made to help establish a "faculty level position" in cancer research and was described as a new type award by the society to lure the more capable talent to fight cancer.

Dr. Talalay, who came to the United States in 1940, is an associate professor in the Ben May Laboratory for Cancer Research at the U. of C. He received the Theobald Smith award in medical sciences at the December, 1957,

meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science for his discovery and isolation of enzymes which govern the body's utilization of sex hormones.

His education took place at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Yale Medical college, and the U. of C.

In 1954, Dr. Talalay received a three year grant of \$18,000 from the cancer society. It was one of seven grants made that year to young scientists.

Dr. Lowell T. Coggeshall, president of the American Cancer Society, said Dr. Talalay had accomplished "significant research" in fields of medicine, microbiology, and biochemistry.

An American Cancer society spokesman said the grant will be administered in this manner: The society will place \$100,000 in escrow to guarantee Dr. Talalay's salary at the university until compulsory retirement age of 65.

The fund will not be disturbed and will continue to draw interest until the principal and accumulations are sufficient to pay Dr. Talalay's salary for the last years of the grant. Meanwhile, the society will pay his salary direct from organization funds. The starting salary will be \$11,825 annually and will graduate up to \$21,500 in 1970, the society spokesman said.

The society said the grant will enable the U. of C. to create a suitable position and permit Dr. Talalay to devote his creative efforts to research on the cancer problem. Dr. Talalay, the society said, has been termed "brilliant" by fellow scientists.

Hope For Many Victims

Lester Granger Proves

Cancer Can Be Cured

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CHICAGO — Lester B. Granger, 61-year-old executive director of the National Urban League is one of the 800,000 living Americans who have been cured of cancer.

Journal Guide
Mr. Granger, was struck with cancer in 1949. He underwent surgery and treatment which saved him, and was pronounced cured of cancer after being free of the disease for five years. The story of Mr. Granger's remarkable recovery is told in the April issue of Ebony.

Set 3-22-58
ACCORDING TO the American Cancer Society, over four million Negroes now living in this country will at some time in their lives be struck by cancer, and assuming the present mortality rate continues, two million of this number will die of the disease. With knowledge and means available, authorities say half of all cancer cases can be cured if victims seek treatment in time and can get it.

Mr. Granger's victory over cancer and his return to a busy, creative life, spiritually undismayed and physically unimpaired, was a quiet drama in which courage, understanding, faith, and notably medical science played important roles, according to the magazine.

DR. W. KENNETH Clark, vice president for medical affairs of the American Cancer Society says: "The inspiring article about Lester Granger's victory over cancer in the April issue of Ebony reconfirms our knowledge that many cancers can be cured. In fact, there are 800,000 Americans alive today, many of them Negroes — who have been saved from this disease. If the readers take to heart the optimistic message in this important

article, it may mean the saving of many lives."

Mr. Granger is grateful to science, he relates in the article, for having conquered the cancer in his own body not merely because it prolonged his life but also because it might give hope to others.

Giant steps in science—

Woman researcher finds virus which induces cancer

HONEY HARBOUR, Ont., June 19—(P)—a major advance in cancer research was reported today by a U. S. woman scientist who said she has used a single virus to cause many types of cancer in experimental animals.

Dr. Sarah E. Stewart of the National Cancer Institute of Bethesda, Md., told the Canadian Cancer Research Congress she has induced as many as 29 different types of cancer in mice using a virus extracted from a single type of tumor-leukemia or blood cancer.

Her paper gave support to the long-held theory that cancer is transmitted by a virus. These disease-producing agents in other forms are known to be responsible for polio, influenza and measles.

WHILE SOME of Dr. Stewart's colleagues had reservations about the importance of her work, Dr. Arthur W. Ham, head of biological research at the Ontario Cancer Institute in Toronto, described it as "the most stimulating thing that has happened in cancer research in years."

Dr. E. A. Mirand of the New York State-supported Roswell Park Memorial Institute at Buffalo said the cancer-treatment and research center has already checked and verified Dr. Stewart's work.

The grey-haired woman scientist's seven years of work is expected to lead to a great concentration of research on virus causation of cancer in general. She herself said she could not say how soon her findings can be applied to human cancer. She explained it will first have to be shown that a virus causes certain types of human cancer, and this has not been established.

Dr. Stewart said she had applied the name "polyoma" to the virus she found caused the several types of tumors in animals.

Freedmen's Hospital to Increase Rates in April

Rates for paying patients at Freedmen's Hospital will go up April 1.

The basic daily rate for adults will be increased from \$18 to \$18 on wards and from \$18 to \$21 in private rooms. Ceilings will be set on the amount of X-ray laboratory and other special services included in the basic daily rate. New fees of \$7 and \$10 will be charged for delivery room and operating room services respectively.

Children's rates will be \$3 per day for those up to two years, and \$14 per day for ages 2 through 7. At present the daily rates are \$3 for newborn babies and \$14 for children up to the age of 13.

Dr. Charles E. Purbridge, Superintendent of Freedmen's, a federally supported institution, said the higher rates are due to increasing costs of operating the hospital.

Patients admitted to the hospital before April 1 will continue to be charged at present rates.

Science... Medicine

Research Gains In Cancer Field

16 Compounds of 42,000 Screened Produce Temporary Improvements

By Robert C. Toth

Cancer, the nation's number two killer, is stubbornly beginning to yield to the proings of medical research, a comprehensive survey indicated yesterday.

Sixteen chemical compounds that produce temporary improvement in patients with various kinds of cancer have been discovered, the National Health Education Committee said in a report entitled "What Recent Research Progress Against Cancer?"

The survey also found that another ten chemicals have shown cancer-fighting possibilities. More than 42,000 compounds were screened by government and private agencies to uncover these promising chemicals.

Chemotherapy Held The Best Route

Immediate benefit from the chemical agents has been seen. In acute leukemia, for example, death can be postponed up to ten months in half of the children stricken.

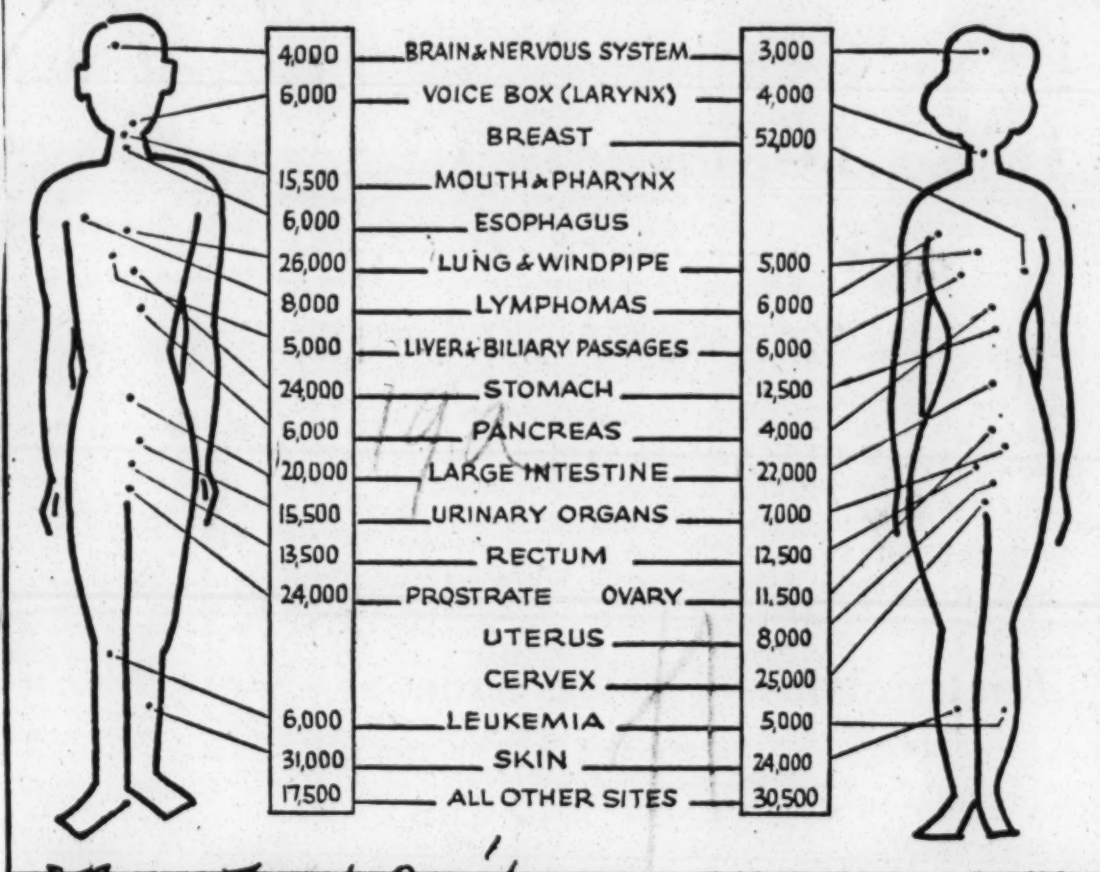
Chemotherapy appears to offer the best route at this time toward conquering cancer. However, advances have also been made in treatment with hormones, with X-rays and with surgery.

New diagnostic techniques are also being used with excellent results, the committee said. Particularly valuable is the Papanicolaou (smear) test for cervix cancer, the second largest cause of death from cancer in women.

Experts estimate that 450,000 new cases of cancer developed last year. Half of these cannot be saved with present

methods. But the other half—225,000 Americans—can be rid of the disease in five years if they get treatment early.

However, because many persons wait too long before getting examined for that suspected cancer, 42,500 Americans will die needlessly from the disease, the committee said.



WHERE CANCER HITS MOST in men and women is shown on these charts, adapted from the National Health Education Committee report. An estimated 466,000 Americans were stricken by cancer in 1955, 238,000 women and 228,000 men, at the sites indicated.

Cancer Meeting Here Wed. To Attract Leading Doctors

Some of the nation's leading physicians will participate in a cancer symposium for Georgia doctors October 22 at the Hughes Spaulding Pavilion of Atlanta's Grady Memorial Hospital.

The one-day meeting, aimed at keeping doctors abreast of the latest advancements in the diagnosis and treatment of cancer, will be co-sponsored by the Hughes Spaulding Pavilion and the American Cancer Society's Georgia Division. It will be the fourth such symposium held by the Cancer Society in Georgia this year.

Among the speakers will be Dr. Sam Ingraham, head of the Cytology Section, Field Investigations and Demonstrations, Branch,

National Cancer Institute. H's Detection of Cancer."

Dr. A. H. Letton, Atlanta, professional education chairman of the American Cancer Society's Georgia Division; will talk on "Carcinoma of the Breast."

Dr. Matthew Walker, Nashville, Tennessee, professor and chairman, Department of Surgery, Meharry Medical College, will discuss "Carcinoma of the Cervix."

Dr. Montague Cobb, Washington, D. C., professor and chairman, Department of Anatomy, Howard University, will speak on "Cancer Emphasis in Medical Education."

Dr. Edward Storer, Memphis, associate professor of surgery, University of Tennessee School of Medicine, will talk on "Carcinoma of the Stomach."

Dr. Richard C. Hackney, president of Atlanta Medical Society, will preside over an afternoon panel on "Cancer of the Colon."

Dr. Osler Abbott, Atlanta, associate professor and chief of the Thoracic Division, Department of Surgery, Emory University School of Medicine, will discuss "Carcinoma of the Lung."

Dr. Robert L. Brown, Atlanta, associate professor of surgery, Emory University School of Medicine, will speak on "The Palliative Treatment of Terminal Cancer Patients."

Dr. Asa G. Yancey, chief of the Department of Surgery, The Hughes Spaulding Pavilion, will preside over the symposium.

Cancer Symposium At Spalding October 22

The American Cancer Society, Georgia Division, is sponsoring its first symposium on malignant diseases at the Hughes Spalding Pavilion, Grady Memorial Hospital, on Wednesday, October 22.

Plans for the symposium were announced in detail Thursday by Dr. A. H. Letton, chairman of the Professional Education Committee of the Georgia Division, ACS. Speakers will be top men in their particular fields of cancer diagnosis, treatment and research.

Dr. Letton and Dr. Asa G. Yancey, chairman of the Department of Surgery, the Hughes Spalding Pavilion, announced the following program:

Matthew Walker, M.D., professor and chairman, Department of Surgery, Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn., discussing "Cancer of the Cervix (Vomb opening)."

A. H. Letton, M.D., Atlanta, secretary, Georgia Division, ACS, discussing "Cancer of the Breast."

Edward Storer, M.D., Memphis, associate professor, Department of Surgery, University of Tennessee School of Medicine— "Cancer of the Stomach."

Sam Ingraham, II, M.D., Washington, D. C., chief, Cytology Section, Field Investigations and Demonstrations Branch, National Cancer Institute, to discuss "Cytology (Cell Study) In the Early Detection of Cancer."

Montague Cobb, M.D., Washington, D. C., professor and chairman, Department of Anatomy, Howard University— "Cancer Emphasis in Medical Education."

AFTERNOON SESSION

Presiding, Dr. Richard C. Hackney, president, Atlanta Medical Society.

A Symposium Panel Discussion of Cancer of the Colon, with the panel members being Dr. Walker, Dr. Letton and Dr. Ingraham. Dr. Yancey will moderate.

Osler Abbott, M.D., associate professor and chief Thoracic Section, Department of Surgery, Emory University School of Medicine, will discuss "Cancer of the Lung."

Robert L. Brown, M.D., associate professor of Surgery and associate director of the Winship Clinic, Emory University School of Medicine, to speak on "The Palliative (Pain Relieving) Treatment of Incurable Cancer Patients."

Invitations have been sent to more than 100 physicians throughout Georgia.



WOMEN TOLD CERVIC CANCER NEED NOT KILL

BY ROY GIBBONS

Tests for the detection of abnormal cells can "practically eliminate" the second most deadly form of cancer among women, a University of Chicago medical scientist said Monday.

Dr. George L. Wied said the type of malignancy to which he referred is known as cancer of the cervix, which afflicts the neck of the uterus.

Such tumors can be identified in their early stages, by a technique which determines the health of an organ by the kind of cells sloughed away from its surface during the normal process of growth or aging, it was explained.

Kills 16,000 a Year

Dr. Wied, a gynecologist and director of the cytology laboratory at Lying-In hospital, spoke at a luncheon attended

by directors of the Nathan Goldblatt Society for Cancer Research. The meeting, sponsored by the University of Chicago Cancer Research Foundation, was held in the Nathan Goldblatt Memorial hospital, 950 E. 59th st.

"You may ask why it is that 16,000 women in this country die of cervical cancer each year," he said. "The answer is that we must have better equipped cytology centers, and every healthy woman must go to her doctor once a year and expressly request a cell examination."

Tells Hope of Cures

Approximately one in every 225 apparently healthy women is carrying uterine cancer cells without knowing it, he said. Such tumors probably could be cured if diagnosed in their early stages by the cell technique, he said.

Cure rates range from 100 per cent when such cancers are found in their early stages to zero when malignancies are permitted to advance to terminal extent, Dr. Wied explained.

The cell technique, he said, can diagnose cervical tumors as small as the head of a pin. It is a routine procedure in all physical examinations of women patients at U. of C. clinics, he added.

19b 1958

ALABAMA



Mobile
HEAD ALABAMA DENTISTS Officers of the Alabama Dental Society, which met at Tuskegee Institute, are (left to right): Dr. E. A. Rodgers Jr. of Anniston, president-elect; Dr. J. H. Williams, Selma, president, and Dr. P. W. Goode, Mobile, Zone 4 representative. *Pittsburgh*

Dentist With 3,000 Patients

Finds Happy Moments Even In African Wilds

Journal and guide P. 1

BELGIAN CONGO — Hugh S. Deale, D. D. S., is one of the very few "dental missionaries" sent out by any church for service overseas. He is here in the Belgian Congo, Africa, at the mission center "Minga," under the Board of Missions of the Methodist Church.

The son of a Methodist minister in Indiana, and a graduate of Albion college, Michigan, the School of Dentistry of Indiana University, Dr. Deale was a practicing dentist in Gary and Chesterton before going to the Congo.

Set 6-14-58
REPORTING ON his experiences, Dr. Deale has told the Board of Missions:

"Being the only dentist available for over 300,000 people gives me an ample supply of patients. I get to see many interesting and some unusual cases and must attempt some operations which I would not, were there specialists to whom these cases might be referred. I must say I miss the fellowship of other dentists, though.

"**THERE ARE** many gratifying moments when patients are happy and thank me for their pain relieved, their cleaned teeth, or a denture which gives them a new look."

"The biggest part of my work is the extraction of broken down teeth and the replacement of missing teeth. The marvelous thing to the African is the 'magic medicine I give so that it doesn't hurt when I take out a tooth. They are incredulous when they hear about it; but they do believe it when they experience it for themselves.

The Africans have a few toothache medicines of their own which they used from times past. They have some kind of black, tarry substances which they smear on the outside of their jaw or cheek, and that is a mess to work around. Tobacco or red pepper are sometimes put into a cavity to try to deaden pain. This probably works sometimes.

"A good many Africans think a tooth isn't ready to come out until it gets loose. They are amazed when I suggest taking out a solid tooth even if it is all decayed. They ask me to show them the 'thing' that is causing the toothache when I get the tooth out.

"**OUR FAMILY PACKS** up and moves to other mission stations for weeks at a time to do dental work. If we go to all of our other stations during a year, it means we are away from home four or five months.

"There are always many preachers, teachers, workmen students, and missionaries on each station who need dental attention. Often there are state officials and merchants who come, too. The fees from their work, and from dentures made, furnish me with running expenses and pay for supplies.

"**I MUST ORDER MY** dental supplies from the States, as none are available out here. That means I have to remember to order things two or three months before I need them, as it takes that long for them to get here. It's very difficult to return any faulty equipment or supplies. Also you can't have a serviceman

come install or service your equipment. It's easier to do your own lab work than to go through all the red tape of mail service.

"The field for work in dental hygiene and in dental education is wide open, and the need for dentists and dental hygienists is overwhelming in Africa. In the Congo and in almost all of Africa the ratio is about one dentist for every 500,000 people.

I HAVE TRAINED one African to help do dental work for his own people — extractions, fillings, and cleaning — and I hope to train more. We have begun educating the people on the mission stations here to care for their teeth before they have toothaches. Like most Americans, they just put it off.

"Most of your patients are grateful for each and every service you give them and this is reward enough. Just the fact that you came clear out here to help them makes them wonder why.

19b 1958

"Dentist of the Year"

MISSOURI



Dr. Robert B. Taylor, Sr., Okmulgee Okla. is pictured receiving the Annual plaque for "Dentist of the Year" from Dr. R. Preston Breshears, St. Joseph, Missouri, Chairman, Awards Committee, National Dental Association.

Dr. Taylor, a Meharry Dental School Graduate in his 31 years of general dental practice has added much to organized dentistry and has excelled in civic and community activities.

Nat'l Dental Ass'n. Board to Meet Feb. 8-9 In Pittsburgh, Penna.

By J. Q. Venson
Memphis, Tenn.—Dr. R. Q. Venson, Memphis, Tenn., Chairman of the Executive Board of the National Dental Association announces the annual Mid-Winter meeting of the Board for Saturday and Sunday, February 8-9 at the Penn Sheraton Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Board will consider the program submitted by the National

and Local Committees for the Scientific and Social events planned for the 45th Annual Convention, August 3-7.



DR. VENSON

John S. G. 58
Members of the Executive Board expected to attend are: Doctors R. Q. Venson, Chairman, Memphis, Tenn.; J. Leon Peacock, Secretary, Houston, Texas; R. Layne, Vice Chairman, St. Louis, Mo.; W. E. McKissick, Jackson, Tenn.; U. W. Williams, Pittsburgh, Pa.; I. Young, Baltimore, Mr.; W. H. Williamston, Isabel, Okla.; J. B. Singleton, Nashville, Tenn.; and DeWitt Walton, Macon, Ga.

Junior Board Members: Doctors R. H. Biggerstaff, Louisville, Ky., and Claude R. Williams, Marshall, Texas.

Regional Board

Regional Board Members: Doctors Floyd Baker, Philadelphia, Pa.; G. W. Phillips, Louisville, Ky.; G. K. Butterfield, Wilson, N. C.; Karl Douglas, New Orleans, La.; Edward L. Grant, St. Louis, Mo.; and C. W. Flint, Fort Worth, Texas.

National Officers

National Officers in attendance will be: Doctors Charles E. Williams, President-Elect, Chicago, Ill.; H. Medley Proffitt, Vice President, Helena, Ark.; Harry T. Penn, Presi-

dent, Roanoke, Va.; E. N. Jackson, Secretary-Treasurer, Charlottesville, Va.; H. Cicero Edwards, Sr., Assistant Secretary, Washington, D. C.; C. O. Dummett, Editor of the NDA Bulletin, Tuskegee, Ala.; T. Garrett Benjamin, Program Director, St. Louis, Mo.; G. W. West, Jr., Director of Exhibits, Memphis, Tenn.; A. Robert Brown, Director of Souvenir Program, Chicago, Ill.; Millard R. Dean, Director of Publicity, Washington, D. C.; Phillip Y. Wyatt, Parliamentarian, Fredericksburg, Va.

The Western Pennsylvania Dental Association, Dr. William Watson, President, will be host for the National Meeting and reports from the Local Chairmen will be discussed and passed upon by the Board.

Three Negroes Attend State Dental Confab

Three Oklahoma Negro dentists and the assistant of one visited in Oklahoma City this



Black Dispatch
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DR. H. W. WILLIAMSTON
Oklahoma City, Okla.
week to attend the sessions of the State Dental association held at the Biltmore hotel Sunday through Wednesday, April 20-23.

They were Dr. H. W. Williamston, of Idabel, Dr. R. B. Taylor sr., his son, Dr. R. B. Taylor jr., of Okmulgee, and Mrs. Edide Mae Callaway, assistant to Dr. Williamston and the only member of the auxiliary unit.

The first Negro admitted to the state group, Dr. Williamston was admitted in 1957. The Okmulgee father-son team was admitted during this year.

Williamston, accompanied by his wife, stopped at the Youngblood hotel.

19b 1958

NORTH CAROLINA

Dentists Hold 39th Annual Meet

DURHAM, N.C.—Delegates, attending the 39th annual meeting of the Old North State Dental Society, held here, June 3-5, were brought up-to-date on the latest developments and techniques in their field.

Chief clinician for the convention was Dr. R. E. R. Lovell, formerly of Howard University, now, chairman of the Department of Operative Dentistry at Tufts University, Boston, Mass. Dr. Lovell presented two lectures and demonstrations at the Wednesday sessions.

Other dentists presenting scientific papers included Dr. Nikolas Georgiade, associate professor of plastic and oral surgery at Duke University School of Medicine in Durham, and Dr. Ricard E. Richardson of the Department of Oral Diagnosis, School of Dentistry, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Dr. L. H. Caple, Kinston, was installed as president at the closing session.

Other officers elected included Dr. J. J. Wilson, High Point, president-elect; Dr. M. L. Watts, Raleigh, secretary-treasurer, and Dr. J. H. Horton, Edenton, assistant secretary, and Dr. Stephen Thomas, Burlington, chairman of publicity.

The membership was challenged to wider participation in professional organizations by Dr. J. R. Patterson, a Murfreesboro, Tenn. dentist, representing the National Dental Association, of which the North Carolina group is an affiliate.



TOP BRASS — Seen planning are Dr. L. H. Caple (left), new president of the Old State Dental Society, and Dr. J. J. (Jelly) Wilson, new president-elect.

BIAS IN HOSPITALS CITED AT HEARING

liston, N. D., chairman of the A. M. A.'s Committee on Medical and Related Facilities, testified that his group's two-year study of the Hill-Burton program had shown it to be "successful and efficiently administered."

He said, however, that it already had accomplished much of its initial purpose of making hospitals available to rural regions, and that in extending it congress should take into consideration the fact that metropolitan areas are now in greatest need. Nelson Cruikshank testifying for the American Federation of Labor and Committee of Industrial Organizations, urged a ten-year extension of the act.

Said Mr. Williams: "I am glad to see for once all the principal witnessing groups in accord—the A. F. L.-C. I. O., the A. M. A., the Physicians Forum, and the American Hospital Association."

Physicians Unit Asks House Group Not to Back Aid for Segregated Facilities

By BESS FURMAN

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 6—The racial segregation question was raised today in House hearings on extension of the Hill-Burton Hospital Construction Act. Since it was enacted twelve years ago, this law has offered hospital construction funds in the Southern states on a "separate but equal" basis.

Two spokesmen from Physicians Forum, New York, Dr. Paul H. Javetes and Dr. Paul Cornely, said they were "unflinchingly opposed" to separate facilities for any racial groups.

But both said under questioning that if it were a choice between the present system and killing the Federal hospital construction program, they would be for extending the program because it had brought such great health benefits to all.

He said that the Physicians Forum is a group of about 100 physicians organized to express "minority" ideas on improving medical care—generally ideas at variance with the official views of the American Medical Association.

Inferior Hospital Care

Dr. Cornely said that data recently collected in the South showed that inferior hospital care was being given to the Negro people.

Representative John Bell Williams, a Democrat who heads the Health subcommittee of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce subcommittee of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, which is holding the hearings, said that the charge was not true in his home state of Mississippi.

Spokesmen for the American Medical Association endorsed the extension of the Hospital Construction Act and advocated that Congress enact an insured loan program for building and modernizing hospitals and nursing homes.

Dr. Willard A. Wright, of Wil-

Probe Mystery Surgery On Abandoned Chicago Child

An investigation into what lawyers termed "an apparent illegal operation" upon an abandoned child is being made by attorneys W. R. Ming, jr., and George Leighton.

Appointed by Judge Wendell Green, the lawyers stated that they have been unable to find out who authorized the Illinois Research hospital to remove a muscle from the left leg of little Michael Robinson.

Their findings and recommendations in the case will be turned over to Judge Green on Monday.

A probe has failed to reveal who performed surgery on the boy since, the lawyers claim, there was no apparent need for an operation. Nor has any explanation been made as to why the operation was performed.

The surgery facts came to light when Mr. and Mrs. John Holt of 8254 Calumet who have been foster parents of the child, said they would like to adopt the youngster. One of the first steps in adoption procedures is a complete physical examination.

The doctor to whom the tot was taken, after a preliminary examination, explained that he could not continue with the examination because surgery had been performed on the youngster and he wished data on that.

Hospital authorities have said they received permission to perform the operation from the mother. But the attorneys say the mother was not in a position to give permission because the child by that time was a ward of the Welfare department or Family Court.

The baby was born Nov. 9, 1956 and Atty. Ming said they have been unable to locate the mother to ascertain whether she conferred with hospital officials about surgery on the boy.

He also said that on Monday.

City Ranks High In Medical Bias

Chicago ranks eleventh in the nation when it comes to the assignment of Negro physicians to predominantly white hospitals, according to a study made by Dietrich C. Reitzes, a prominent sociologist.

Excerpts from the report, "Negroes in Medicine", by Dietrich C. Reitzes, Jr., in sociology city's 65 predominantly white hospitals will be interpreted by the research Department of the Chicago Urban League and presented at the Second Inhotep National conference May 23 and 24 in the Hotel Hamilton, 20 S. Dearborn St.

The conference is being held to work out techniques of integrating Negroes in the nation's medical institutions. Leading Chicago in the percentage of predominantly white hospitals with Negro physicians are Gary, Brooklyn, Indianapolis, Detroit, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Washington, Kansas City, St. Louis, and Boston.

The significance of this statistical data is that hospitals traditionally provide bed space for the patients of the doctors with staff affiliation, explained Dr. Arthur G. Falls, chairman of the sponsoring committee.

"If Negro doctors have no staff affiliation, it is virtually impossible for their patients to secure bed space in the predominantly white hospitals — except in extreme emergency cases," Dr. Falls said.

Then, the patients are moved to the predominantly Negro Provident hospital, or to Cook County,

whether the Negroes can pay or not, as soon as that patient is able physically to be transferred, he added.

"This means that county taxpayers who pay for county hospital are required to support the discriminatory patterns enforced by the vast majority of the city's hospitals," Dr. Falls said.

Here are the hospitals with Negro appointments:

Alexian Brothers, Catholic, two appointments. American, Private Voluntary, one appointment. Catherine Booth, Salvation Army, one appointment. Children's Memorial, pediatricists only, five appointments. Lewis Memorial, Catholic, one appointment. Michael Reese, Jewish, five appointments. Mount Sinai, Jewish, two appointments.

All the men holding these appointments are specialists. No general practitioners are among the group.

19c 1958

LOUISIANA

Boy Dies When Hospital Refuses To Admit Him

BATON ROUGE, La. — A strong need for a charity hospital in the Baton Rouge area was vividly but mournfully portrayed when a six-year-old Alton boy was refused admittance at the Baton Rouge general hospital last Thursday morning. He died in the New Orleans charity hospital later during the day.

According to the boy's parent, Miss Bertha Gipson, the sick child was refused admittance when it was learned she didn't have funds to pay for blood which the child needed. Miss Gipson said she was advised by a nurse in the hospital on the first floor to take the child to the charity hospital since she did not have available funds.

The child, Joseph Thomas, was stricken with a hemorrhage at 4:30 a. m. in the morning. He died at 10:30 a. m. the same day at charity hospital.

City Scores Ambulance Delay in Case Of Dying Woman Who Waited 6 Hours

Time P/H
The Commissioner of Hospitals accused a Brooklyn hospital yesterday of failure to comply with emergency ambulance regulations on March 1 when a seriously ill woman waited six hours to be picked up. The woman died of bleeding ulcers and other complications shortly after she was admitted to the hospital's emergency room.

March 1, 1958
The Commissioner, Dr. Morris A. Jacobs, said he had sent a letter to the voluntary institution, Unity Hospital, requesting it to correct its ambulance operating procedures and to notify the Department of Hospitals as soon as corrective measures had been taken.

March 4, 1958
He said the department had investigated the hospital's methods of answering ambulance calls after he had received a complaint from the Inter-Denominational Ministers Alliance of Brooklyn and Long Island about the six-hour delay.

The complaint stated that Mrs. Geneva McLean, 43 years old, of 1730 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, had died a half-hour after admission to the hospital. Her physician had requested an ambulance through the police dispatch center six hours earlier.

The hospital had violated emergency ambulance regulations, Dr. Jacobs said, by accepting more than one call at a time from the police and by failing to keep proper time records of calls received and ambulance departures and returns. He said the hospital had had three calls waiting when it accepted the one for Mrs. McLean.

Lee County Panel Completes Mental Health Clinic Plans

OPELIKA, Ala., Jan. 25 (Special)—A four-member panel of the Lee County Mental Health Assn. told members and guests this week that the establishment of a Lee County Mental Health Clinic will take place in the near future.

Members of the panel are the Rev. Earl DuBois, Judge "Bill" Dickinson, Mrs. Georgia Vallery, and Alabama Polytechnic Institute psychologist professor Robert E. Bills.

Funds for the support of the proposed clinic are to come from Auburn and Opelika city governments, and the state and national governments, on a "matching" basis, with \$20,000 per year expected for operating expenses.

Four rooms in the Lee County Memorial Hospital are already available for use by the clinic, which will include on its staff a parttime psychiatrist, a fulltime psychiatric social worker, a fulltime clinical psychologist and a fulltime secretary, according to the panel group.

The proposed clinic will be able to handle children guidance problems as well as counseling for adults. It will deal with such matters as vocational rehabilitation, speech difficulties, marital problems, and eventually, might work with return patients from state supported mental institutions.

According to the panel, the need for such a clinic has been definitely established by a recent survey. The Rev. DuBois said that the clinic would be busy right from the first—that it wouldn't have to go out and look for problems to solve.

Dr. Bills pointed out that additional personnel for the clinic might be obtained from the Auburn faculty, working part time. Both professors and graduate students may be able to work there, he said.

The panel pointed out that it will be their job, once the clinic is established, to educate the people of Lee County to the function of the clinic and its advantages, and to raise further funds for additional equipment that will be needed.

Mental Health Program Set

The Montgomery Mental Health Society will sponsor a program for the faculties of city-county senior high schools Wednesday morning.

The program will be a part of the two-day pre-school conference for public school teachers. The conference will begin with a general session for all teachers at Sidney Lanier High School Tuesday. Separate sessions will be held at various schools Wednesday.

The mental health program will be held in the Montgomery County Health Department auditorium, beginning at 8:30 a.m. Dr. Phillip C. Sottong, director of the Child's Guidance Clinic at Chattanooga, Tenn., will be the speaker.

Following his talk, a panel discussion on the problems of mental health will be held. Members of the panel will be: Mrs. Annie Jackson, representing the school administration office; Mrs. Henry Altheimer, representing the Board of Education; Mrs. I. Berman, parent; the Rev. Merle C. Patterson, minister; Peyton L. Woodham, teacher; and Mrs. Betty DeBona, director of the Montgomery Mental Health Society, who will serve as moderator.

Dr. Sottong will conclude the program with a question and answer period.

The committee working with Mrs. DeBona in planning the program is composed of Miss Laura Johnston, Mrs. Jo Hodge, Miss Nell Hagedorn, J. O. Lawrence, Mrs. Julia Hughes and Miss Annacile Riggs.

\$16,000 project—

Mental health survey to start in Alabama County Has 195 Persons In Mental Institutions

Experts from the American Psychiatric Assn. are going to help Alabama find out how it stands on mental health.

The \$16,000 survey project, which will be underwritten by the Alabama Assn. for Mental Health, will begin soon after Sept. 1.

Physicians and technicians from the American Psychiatric Assn. expect to spend about four months conducting the two-part project.

IN THE FIRST PHASE, a professional inspection team will study the state's three mental institutions: Bryce Hospital and Partlow State School for the mentally retarded at Tuscaloosa, and Searcy Hospital at Mt. Vernon.

The second phase will be an analysis of other factors affecting the state's mental health picture. These will include training of psychiatric personnel, public education and teacher training with reference to mental health and services provided through public and volunteer agencies.

Paul Johnston, Birmingham attorney and president of the Alabama Assn. for Mental Health, said the study would point out the state's assets and its needs in every area of mental illness. It will help the association develop its legislative action program and will be submitted to state officials and legislators for their consideration.

Similar studies have been done in most other states with "tremendously successful," Johnston said.

"We feel that this study will result in substantially better public acceptance of the entire mental health problem," he said. "And with this understanding, we feel the public will be more responsive to efforts to do something about its problems."

In most other states, he said, such surveys by American Psychiatric Assn. teams have been financed through state funds.

The mental health association contracted with the APA to do the Alabama study and agreed to underwrite the cost.

ATTY. GEN. John Patterson has ruled that counties may reimburse the volunteer

organization from public funds for proportionate amounts of the cost of inspecting state institutions. This phase will cost about \$6000.

The association hopes to obtain contributions from private foundations and interested individuals to help defray the \$10,000 cost of the general phase of the study, Johnston said.

For each phase, an advisory group will be named by the mental health association.

The advisory body for the hospital study will be made up primarily of physicians, he said. The advisory group for the general survey will include both professional and lay persons.

Teams working on the survey plan to hold public discussions in roughly half a dozen cities, with all the residents of the area invited to participate.

At the conclusion of their work, the American Psychiatric Assn. teams will prepare two reports. The largest volume will be a detailed and documented report for state officials and professional groups. The other will be a booklet outlining the results and findings for distribution to the public.

THE PROJECT will be directed by Dr. Daniel Blum, immediate past medical director of the American Psychiatric Assn., and will be under general supervision of Dr. Mathew Ross, the new medical director. Heading the hospital inspection team will be Dr. Charles Bush of APA's central inspection board.

Mental illness as Alabama's number one health problem will be placed under the microscope and studied from every angle by national authorities this Fall.

A team of trained researchers from the American Psychiatric Association will spend four months in Alabama studying the scope of the problem and the weapons with which Alabamians can battle it.

The \$16,000 survey project will get under way shortly after Sept. 1, with the Alabama Association for Mental Health underwriting the cost.

The study will follow the pattern of similar projects in other states. It will be aimed at finding out how much mental illness the state has, how good its treatment programs are and what is being done to promote better mental health.

The first phase of the study will be an inspection and critical analysis of the state's three mental institutions: Bryce Hospital and Partlow State School for the mentally retarded at Tuscaloosa, and Searcy Hospital for the Negro mentally ill at Mt. Vernon.

The other will be a sweeping study of all other factors that affect the public's mental health or contribute to mental illness.

Among the questions they'll try to answer are these: What training programs does the state have for psychiatrists, clinical psychologists and psychiatric social workers? How much psychiatry

do nurses and medical students get in their workers? What special training is offered teachers, law enforcement officers and other professional groups to help them recognize and cope with mental illness? What services are available through volunteer organizations working in the field of mental health?

The survey team, Johnston explained, will try to take note of anything and everything affecting the mental health picture in the state.

"We feel that this study will result in substantially better public acceptance of the mental illness problem," he said. "With this understanding, we feel the public will be responsive to efforts to do something about it." The Alabama Ass'n. for Mental Health pointed out that Talladega County has 43 patients at Bryce 32 at Partlow State School and 50 at Searcy making a total of 195.

"Everybody has a stake in knowing where we stand on this problem," Johnston said.

PAPER REPORTS:

Negro Child Born On Lawn Of Hospital In Birmingham

BIRMINGHAM (AP) — A child was born on the lawn of University Hospital after the mother was denied attention because of rigid charity regulations, The Birmingham News said Saturday night.

The Negro child was born "like an animal," according to witnesses, after its mother was denied admittance to the Hillman Emergency room. The News account was carried in Sunday's editions.

Under rules in force since last April, hospital attendants were prohibited from admitting the woman or rendering aid during the time of birth. Several similar instances occurred previously, The News said.

The rule applies both to white and Negro maternity cases who have not complied with the regulations. They were adopted because the hospital has too many patients and too little money.

Pregnant women must have a medical card showing a record of three previous visits to a prenatal clinic. Married mothers must make a cash deposit of \$25 and unmarried mothers \$75.

The policy was adopted to comply with orders from the Jefferson County Board of Health that "university Hospital authorities meet legal space requirements for

maternity beds and

bassinets in the Negro section by any and all means at their command."

The hospital is operated by the Univ., of Ala. and is the contract agency for care of county charity patients.

Not as many white women seek county charity aid for delivery of their children so the problem is not as acute in the white wards, it was explained.

The situation "is deplorable," a hospital spokesman said, but with the hospital operating with the same amount of space as ~~the~~ in "horse and buggy days" there is no alternative.

Health authorities said the policy aims at eliminating congestion and dangerous overcrowding of facilities that threaten the lives of mothers and infants.

Dr. George A. Denison, county health officer, said congested facilities in the Negro obstetrical and nursery sections had caused an increase in the number of deaths among the new-born before the policy was put into effect.

Advertiser

Sun. 12-14-58

19d 1958

ARKANSAS

FAUBUS PLEDGES AID TO NEGRO HOSPITAL

Assistance Is Requested By
Institution Founder

From The Commercial Appeal
Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 31. — A Negro minister, who was founder of an all-Negro hospital here, called on Gov. Orval Faubus Friday for help in a plan to modernize and expand the facility for members of his race.

After the meeting the Governor said he was going to do what he could to help, including possibly a request to the state Legislature for funds.

Rev. C. D. Pettaway, founder of the United Friends Hospital, said he is seeking funds to expand the facility. In company with him was C. Hamilton Moses, utility executive and lay Baptist leader, who endorsed the hospital's needs as a worthy cause.

The Governor said a local drive for funds might be instituted, or that he also planned to look into feasibility of other ways of helping raise money for the institution.

Reverend Pettaway founded the hospital in 1918. He serves as its administrator, and also is supreme commander and founder of the United Friends of America, which established the hospital under his guidance.

19d 1958

ARKANSAS



19d
Ar
19d-24-58
THE INFIRMARY at the Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal College, Pine Bluff, Neb., was re-named recently in honor of Dr. Hugh Browne, above, superintendent of the McRae Sanatorium for a quarter of century and an expert in the study, cure and eradication of tuberculosis.

19d 1958

D.C.

Racial Policy Blocks Crittenton Home Grant

Star P 721
Wed 6-25-58
\$20,000 for Contruction Denied
Because It Doesn't Admit Negroes

By JAMES G. DEANE
Star Staff Writer

Finucane told the Commis-
sioners.

The Florence Crittenton Home, Washington institution for unwed mothers, has been denied \$20,000 in Federal hospital-construction funds because it does not admit Negroes.

The action was taken by the District Commissioners yesterday on recommendation of Health Director Daniel L. Finucane, who said the proposed grant would be "contrary to national policy."

The denial was a reversal by the city heads. On June 10 they approved the grant on the basis of a recommendation by the Hill-Burton Advisory Council, which Dr. Finucane heads.

Realized Later

The health director said it wasn't realized until after the council considered the matter at a May 29 meeting that the home had a white-only policy.

An official of the United States Health Service last week asked the city to withhold the grant, Dr. Finucane disclosed.

The Hill-Burton advisory group had proposed amending the District's rules covering the hospital funds to allow exceptions to a ban on allotting them to segregated institutions.

The health service official, Dr. Finucane reported, said the amendment might cause "repercussions which would endanger the Hill-Burton program throughout the Nation." The official, identified as a Dr. Reider, said the "timing was poor" and the proposed policy change might bring unfavorable publicity, Dr. Finucane added.

Washington
Supported in Poll

A majority of the advisory council supported the amendment in a telephone poll despite the Federal request, Dr.

The health director said officials of the home realize accepting girls regardless of race or creed "is rather necessary" and that they "expect to study the situation further with a view ultimately to change their policy on admissions."

A spokesman for the home, located at 4159 Reservoir road N.W., informed of this statement, denied any early policy change is contemplated. The spokesman said the home "is giving attention" to the question "right along," however.

A \$300,000 building improvement project already under way at the institution will not be jeopardized by the turndown, but an additional financial burden will be put on the home's backers, the spokesman added. The establishment is supported partly by the United Givers Fund and partly by private gifts and an endowment.

Freedmen's Hospital to Be Replaced

ous objections from workers and the bill failed.

A replacement for the hospital would be built on adjacent land used for a parking lot bounded by Bryant, Fourth and W Sts., NW.

Freedmen's internes set 36th meeting June 3-5

Authorization for a new hospital to replace Freedmen's will be included in an Administration bill expected to be introduced in Congress within 30 days.

The bill also provides for the transfer of the hospital to Howard University trustees to serve as a new and more adequate teaching hospital for the university.

This was revealed by House Appropriations subcommittee which just released last month's budget testimony of Department of Health, Education and Welfare officials. The legislation is in line with the recommendations of a special study commission which called for a new \$8 million Freedmen's Hospital three years ago.

However, a bill to accomplish this failed when Freedmen's employees objected to being transferred to the Howard payroll because they would lose their Civil Service retirement rights.

The new Administration proposal will attempt to protect the interests of the hospital employees.

Freedmen's replacement would be built on land being used as a parking lot for the hospital. It is bounded by Bryant, Fourth and W Sts., NW.

Freedmen's bill guards workers

A new hospital to replace Freedmen's will be proposed in an Administration bill due to be introduced in Congress in the next 30 days.

The new bill would transfer the hospital to Howard University, but would protect civil service status for Freedmen's present employees.

NO SUCH protection in a previous bill brought strenu-

WASHINGTON

More than 300 physicians from 20 states are expected to attend the 36th annual meeting of the Association of Former

Internes and Residents of Freedmen's Hospital on June 3-5.

A golf tournament for visiting physicians (on June 2 at Langston Court) will precede the opening of the convention. Scientific meetings and exhibits will be held in the auditorium of the Biology Building of Howard University, beginning June 3.

Over 1,200 physicians, now practicing in over 30 states and foreign countries have received their hospital training at Freedmen's Hospital during the past 67 years. During 1957-58, some 68 physicians, dentists and nine senior medical students have been undergoing training at the institution.

SOME 59 of the 69 physicians are graduates of Howard University School of Medicine.

The remainder are graduates of Tehran University, Iran; University of Istanbul, Turkey; Amritsar Medical School, Punjab, India; Calcutta Medical College, India; Saragoffa University, Spain; University of Mexico, Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn.; Ohio State University, and National Mukden Medical School, China.

THE SCIENTIFIC program is being arranged by the program committee, composed of Drs. Mitchell W. Spellman, chairman; Coleridge M. Gill, W. Lester Henry Jr., Robert S. Janson and John B. Johnson, all of Washington.

Officers of the association are Dr. Charles R. Cephas, New Brighton, Pa., president; Dr. J. Felton Brown, Tuskegee (Ala.) Va. Hospital, secretary; and Dr. Ralph J. Young of Baltimore, chairman of public health.



THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the Association of former internes and residents of Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D.C., met recently to plan its 36th annual meeting, June 3, 4, and 5 at the hospital. Over 300 physicians from 20 states are expected to attend. Front row, left to right: Dr. James E. Walker, Washington, President-elect; Dr. Edward W. Hawthorne, Washington, executive secretary; Dr. James E. Roberts, Washington, treasurer; Dr. Charles R. Cephas, New Brighton, Pa., president. Second row: Dr. Ralph J. Young, Baltimore, Md.,

chairman of public health; Dr. Mitchell Spellman Washington, chairman of Program; Dr. W. Henry Greene, Washington, co-chairman of entertainment; Dr. J. Harold Nickens, Washington, co-chairman of entertainment; Dr. Walter L. Henry, Washington, assistant secretary. Top row, left to right: Dr. George L. Johnson, Washington, chairman of publicity; Mrs. Louise J. Whitten, Washington, assistant to the executive secretary; Dr. Calvin B. LeCompte, Washington, chairman of hospital.

19d 1958

GEORGIA

Holy Family Hospital And Center \$3-Million Project

A community hospital to be called the Holy Family Hospital and Medical Center, Inc., costing approximately three million dollars is to be erected within the next three years in West Fulton county on Harwell road, northeast of Harwell road and Collier drive intersection by the Medical Mission Sisters, according to an announcement Friday by Mother M. Benedict, provincial superior of Philadelphia.

The Sisters, represented locally by Sister M. Theophane, hospital administrator, have built and staffed twenty-three hospitals in eleven countries. They will operate the Holy Family Hospital, and be assisted by lay employees.

Sister Theophane explained the general type hospital will initially include 150 beds with facilities for surgery, pediatrics, obstetrics, radiology, orthopedics, diagnostics and out patient clinic. The structure will be expandable to 250 beds with a total ultimate expenditure of five million dollars.

PROVISIONS FOR TRAINEES

"Only thirteen of Georgia's general hospitals provide nurses training," Sister Theophane said, "therefore Holy Family hospital will include not only basic and graduate nurse education, but also we will provide for internships, graduate and post-graduate education for physicians. Internships for pharmacists and educational programs for X-ray and laboratory technicians, as well as hospital and nursing administrators will be included", she added.

Other features of the projected medical center will be student nurses living quarters, a chapel; convent, to accommodate thirty sisters; interns and resident doctor's quarters.

A one-story campus-type plan has been adopted for the design of the latter building. Adequate parking lots are also planned.

"The hospital site will be accessible by expressways from all four directions. The eighty-two acre property was purchased in 1955 by the Sisters", Sister Theophane explained.

All but two of Atlanta's existing major general hospitals are located within a two and one half mile radius of Five Points, heart of downtown Atlanta. "Yet although Greater Atlanta popula-

tion has soared to 924,000 the growth has been less than eight percent between 1940 and 1950, within a three mile radius from downtown Atlanta", Sister Theophane pointed out. "These and other figures are verified by the Georgia Department of Public Health as a result of a Hospital survey," she said. "In a radius of up to sixteen miles from downtown, population has risen over twenty-five percent in the same period and less than twenty-five percent in a sixteen to twenty-three mile radius."

"A residential population decrease in the center of Atlanta is not only possible but probable," she said, "further verified by the Department of Health survey in January, 1957. The same survey confirms 85.3% of existing general hospitals beds are concentrated in the city of Atlanta in spite of this mushrooming suburban growth."

CRITICAL AREA

"With this obvious expansion suburban residents find it extremely time consuming to use downtown hospitals; 12 1/2 hours per week are averaged per physician commuting to and from centralized Atlanta hospitals. Furthermore, Atlanta can be considered a potentially critical area," Sister Theophane said, "because, until more decentralized medical care facilities are located in the suburbs, Atlanta will remain highly vulnerable in the event of disaster, either natural or man-made. Our future expressway system would seemingly solve this problem," she added "however the hospital survey quotes, that other large cities have found, upon completion of expressways, although it becomes expeditious to drive downtown so many more automobiles are attracted, that downtown congestion becomes greater," she declared. "Therefore the Medical Mission

Sisters studied the situation thoroughly with a view to locating a site that would resolve a long felt problem and anticipated future need," Sister Theophane stated.

The area in which the new facility is to be located is designated I-5 and has a civilian population of 111,144. The survey states the number of hospital beds needed therein is 445. The Holy Family Hospital and Medical Center has top priority in the opinion of the Health Department.

SOMETHING OLD, SOMETHING NEW

GRADY'S "NEGRO HOSPITAL" HAS FEW COLORED OFFICIALS

By EDDIE WILLIAMS

ATLANTA, GEORGIA — (SNS)—

The question of Negro physicians and technicians working in New Grady Hospital has been buried as a result of many years of trampling and kicking about. The most recent inquiry is: "Why can't competent Negro personnel be hired to handle the non-technical positions in the colored emergency clinic and hospital?"

This question was raised by an observer who noted that few, if any, Negro admission clerks are found in the clinic or hospital.

This report has been confirmed on numerous occasions, and the newest picture presents a marked contrast with the situation existing in the old hospital setup. In the old clinic a battery of Negro clerks, working under a white supervisor, handled the bluesheets and admission cards of the hundreds of patients who filed through the colored side entrance.

Although the colored clinic is patrolled by a Negro officer between 4 p.m. and 12 p.m., the hospital section is patrolled by a white officer.

WHITES HAVE JOBS

These jobs have almost been completely taken over in the new hospital by whites. At least, Negro admission teams are not present around-the-clock.

This problem area particularly refers to such non-technical jobs as clerks, typists, cashiers, checkers, information experts and policemen. At present practically all of these posts are manned by whites. There are, however, several Negro admissions clerks working predominantly in the emergency clinic.

These few represent a very small fraction of the estimated 425 non-professional Negro workers who fill orderly, maid, cook, and janitorial slots.

Unconfirmed reports have reached the Atlanta Daily World alleging that a move is on to replace the few Negro clerks with white personnel. Also unconfirmed is a report which relates an alleged move to make the emergency clinic admissions section all-white.

DESIGNED AREAS

This section is one of the many uniquely designed areas with no dividers between Negro and white personnel. The admissions room is

Holy Family Medical Hospital

Gradually Becoming A Reality

Atlanta World
Atlanta, Ga.
A 10-year-old dream of the Medical Mission Sisters is gradually becoming a reality in Atlanta as plans for the proposed Holy Family Hospital and Medical Center are whipped into final form. *Sat. 7-26-58*

The dream started in 1948, and in 1955 the first step toward its fulfillment was taken when the Sisters purchased 82 acres of land. The new medical facility will be located on Harwell Road near Collier Drive. The site chosen on the basis of present and future hospital needs in the area. The Sisters have built and staffed 23 hospitals in 19 countries.

Plans call for a general hospital with facilities for medicine, surgery, pediatrics, obstetrics, orthopedics and out-patient clinic. Designed as a 250-bed hospital, 150 beds will be available initially. Twenty-five beds will be for chronic patients and 15 for psychiatric patients.

The facility will also include a chapel, and plans have been made for ultimately including basic nurse education, graduate nurse education, graduate and post-graduate education for physicians, internships for pharmacists, educational programs for X-ray and laboratory technicians, and educational programs for beginning hospitals and nursing service administrators and nursing education administrators.

A convent will accommodate 30 Medical Mission Sisters who will staff the hospital and center. Auditorium and gymnasium facilities will be provided for students and staff.

The number of hospital beds need in the area of the hospital is 445, according to the Georgia State Survey and Plan for the construction of Hospitals and Medical Facilities (revised July 1, 1958), prepared by the Georgia Department of Health. The population of the area is 111,144.

The Medical Mission Sisters are represented locally by Sister M. Theophane who explained that his will be a community-type hospital. "It will be built to serve all who need its services," she added.

A Salute To The New Grady

Spanning Atlanta's proud eastside and a long felt need in the community's health and comfort, the new Henry W. Grady Memorial Hospital, *Atlanta Ga. 1-26-58*

The long dream of those who envisioned in this municipality those health essentials and medical facilities enjoyed over the country by other forward cities, the new Grady will be dedicated to service and posterity this Sunday afternoon.

In many respects the marble columns would suggest Gothic architecture, with two goddesses posed in marble at the main entrance, lovers of history legends and the beautiful will find, upon passing, something to satiate the artistic appetite as well as inquiry into ancient lore.

But, Grady lives in the future; a future for which she was especially designed and the skill of medicine men regardless of creed or color, in time, will work here the wonders of medical skill.

Yes, Grady belongs to the ages; she will prove a living asset to the prestige and vision of this city and county. The heavy investment involved in bringing this marvel to pass would suggest nothing short of a united effort on the part of all concerned.

In this accomplishment, let time march on in the prophesy of him, who, being a Great Physician himself, simply bade: "Come unto me ALL ye that labour and are heavy laden."

Georgia and the nation salute Grady. May she ever stand as a symbol also of that illustrious name she wears—that scion of Georgia who sprang to the occasion of binding the bleeding wounds of two portions of a nation that had divided upon a philosophy, now accepted and made more lasting in time's promise here solemnly dedicated in the hope of the fruition of what Lincoln decreed at Gettysburgh and Henry Grady solemnized at Boston.

Mayor William B. Hartsfield; C. H. Blount, chairman of DeKalb Roads and Revenues; and Carlyle Fraser, chairman of Fulton Roads and Revenues.



ADDED TO STAFF AT HUGHES SPALDING PAVILION — Dr. John B. Holton is the latest addition to the staff at Hughes Spalding Hospital and becomes the first and only Negro in Georgia specializing in Radiology. The former tank corp commander and medical corps officer is detailed to the diagnosis and treatment of diseases processed by means of X-Ray, Radium, and Radio-active Isotopes.—(Perry's Photo).

Negro Division Of Grady Hospital Will Be Dedicated Here Sunday

The Negro division of the new Grady Memorial Hospital building will be dedicated Sunday, January 26, at 7:30 p.m. with several outstanding Atlantans appearing on program. This division, comprising the Southern portion of the huge building, and consisting of a special waiting room and elevators will be opened Tuesday for business when patients are moved from the old building, it has been reported. Dedication of the hospital will be a climax to three days of festivities. An invitational preview of

the hospital will be held Friday, January 24, from 3 to 9 p.m.

A preview open to the general public is scheduled for Saturday. Hospital officials have expressed desire for all Atlantans to come and look through the wards of the new building which has been completed at a cost of 26 million dollars.

All week long people have been busy polishing up the building, and making last minute changes. The city has placed new pavement on surrounding streets, and everything seems ready for the move into the new hospital.

The dedication will follow one for the white division at 3 p.m. Both dedications are to be held in the auditorium of the hospital. The auditorium, which seats an estimated 250 persons, is a beautiful affair with red leather chairs, lights embedded in the ceiling, and complete in virtually every way.

Dedication is an invitational affair, and hospital officials disclosed they have sent them to well known Atlantans, and persons who have shown interest in the hospital over the years.

The featured speaker will be Dr.

Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University and member of the Atlanta Board of Education.

The dedication address will be delivered by Hughes Spalding, chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority.

Invocation will be offered by the Rev. Homer C. McEwen, pastor of the First Congregational Church, and Benediction by Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College. Dedicatory prayer will be given by The Rev. Charles V. Gerkin, chaplain of Grady.

The dedication will be presided over by Charlie Brown, trustee of the Authority, who will introduce the authority, who will introduce guests with the exception of Mr. Spalding. Mr. Spalding will be presented by L. L. Gellerstedt, vice chairman of the Board of Trustees.

Music will be furnished by the Glee Club of the Grady School of Nursing. Remarks will be made by:



OPEN HOUSE SLATED FOR NEW HOSPITAL—Student nurses Arcola Johnson, Ethel Johnson, and Lillie Veal, walk from main entrance, with beautiful marble facade in the background. New hospital slated for public open house.—(Perry's Photo)

Patients Begin Entering New Grady Hospital Tuesday

At 7:45 a. m. Tuesday the first patient is scheduled to enter the new \$26,000,000 plant of Grady Memorial Hospital. This first patient will be carried from one of the old buildings as the gigantic task of moving climaxes four days of festivities. Officials have been busy for the past four days giving the public a glimpse of the sparkling new plant, which is Atlanta's largest single building. Previews of the wards were granted to Atlantans Friday and Saturday. Dedications are scheduled for Sunday at 3 p. m. and 7:30 in the hospital auditorium. The new hospital has been designed and built to provide care and treatment for eligible patients from a community of 1,000,000. It has 1,100 beds and 326 bassinets available. But for the present only 750 beds, the capacity of the old

hospital, will be placed in service. **MAMMOTH STRUCTURE** There are 17 operating rooms, 22 emergency rooms, 19 elevators, 10 delivery rooms, and 12 X-ray rooms. These facilities are a great improvement over the 11 emergency rooms, two elevators, two delivery rooms and three X-ray rooms in the old buildings. The new plant continues under the supervision of the Emory University School of Medicine with 110 doctors on the house staff, and 500 visiting staff physicians. Officials have conceded that the staff will eventually increase in the new building where the new equipment and advances in medicine it is felt that more patients will be cared for and more lives saved. The new hospital, which is 21 stories high, will be virtually a city within itself. It is estimated

The New Grady Hospital Is Dedicated

The mammoth new and modern Grady Memorial Hospital built at a cost of 26 million dollars was dedicated here Sunday at two different services—one in the afternoon for the white community, and another that night for members of the Negro community. The Chairman of the Hospital Authority under which the expansion was made gave the dedicatory address at both programs. Negro leadership also participated in the night program to which a number of invited citizens filled to capacity the chapel which seats 250 persons.

On Friday and Saturday afternoons prior to the dedication services, the ropes gave way and the doors were open for a general look-see into what is considered a marvelous structure for the improvement of the health of this community.

Some citizens at the last moment criticized the holding of two dedicatory services, but this fact need not mean any more than that twice as many citizens had the opportunity to be present at the dedication. The record shows that a first there was only one Grady for white people, later another building was built for colored. The patients from the two old Gradys will now be moved to the one huge building of the new Grady. This is progress in every respect.

We realize there is room for much more progress. We hope to see the day when our doctors can freely and fully participate in the Grady program as any other doctor. We believe this is practical in the future.

Only last week the theology students at Emory University which medical school staffs the Grady hospital voted overwhelmingly in favor of admitting members of our race as students to that educational institution. This is another significant step towards lowering the racial barriers.

It was announced at Sunday night's program that a training program for Negro doctors will soon begin at the Spalding Pavilion, which is a part of Grady. This is another important move in the advancement of our racial group.

Grady Hospital can be as useful and great as the people of this community desire her to be.

moving will be a complicated affair, but should be completed this week, emptying the old buildings where the work of mercy has gone on for generations.

FIRST NEGRO TO SIT ON HOSPITAL UNIT

Mayor Wagner to Name Dr. Peter Murray to City Policy-Making Board

By LAYMOND ROBINSON Mayor Wagner will appoint Dr. Peter Marshall Murray to the Board of Hospitals, City Hall sources said yesterday. Dr. Murray will be the first negro member of the board, the policy-making body of the Department of Hospitals. Dr. Murray, who is 69 years old, is the director of obstetrics and gynecology at Harlem's

Sydenham Hospital. He will join one other member of the board in directing twenty-nine municipal hospitals. Last year these hospitals treated 300,000 bed patients and 2,000,000 clinic patients, about a third of them Negroes. The board was established in 1950. In 1954, Dr. Murray was the first Negro physician to be elected president of the New York County Medical Society. He is now chairman of the coordinating council of the five county medical societies. The council represents nearly all the physicians and surgeons in the city. Maintains Harlem Practice Dr. Murray is a member of the governing body of the American Medical Association. He has a practice in Harlem at 2588 Seventh Avenue, where he also lives. A native of Houma, La., Dr. Murray has been practicing medicine since 1914, when he received his degree from the Howard University Medical School in Washington. Dr. Murray has

been a persistent advocate of expanded medical education for Negroes. He was recently appointed by Governor Harriman to serve as a trustee of the State University of New York. In the hospital appointment Dr. Murray will replace Dr. Jean A. Curran, former dean of the Long Island Medical College, who resigned from the board last summer.

Dr. Yancey To Direct Hospital Teaching Program

The Advisory Board of Trustees of the Hughes Spalding Pavilion of Grady Memorial Hospital, announced on yesterday Dr. Asa Yancey's acceptance of the position of chief of surgery and director of the surgical teaching at the Hughes Spalding Pavilion of Grady Memorial Hospital. His duties will begin on March 17, 1958.

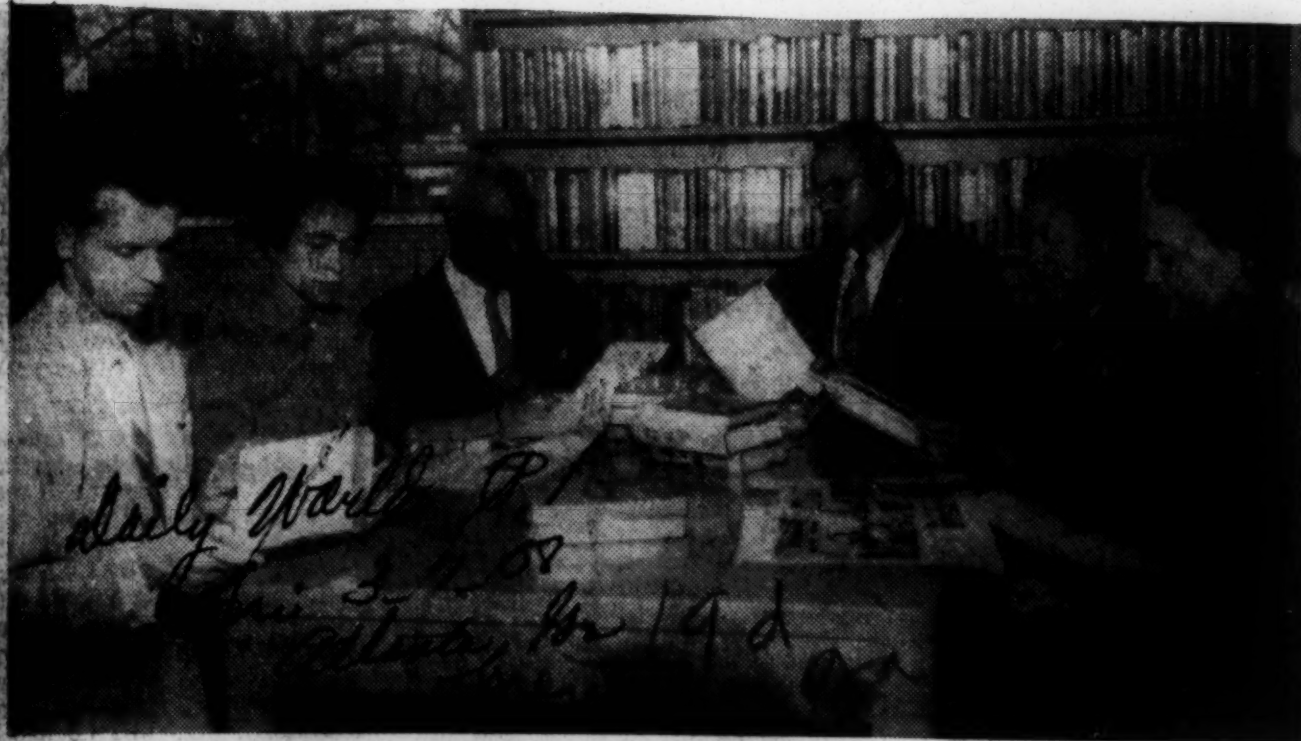
Dr. Yancey is coming to the Pavilion from the Veterans Administration Hospital, Tuskegee, Ala., where he has served as chief of surgery for the past 12 years. Dr. Yancey is a graduate of Morehouse College and the University of Michigan School of Medicine. He is a diplomate of the American Board of Surgery.

OPENS ON GRANT

The graduate and post-graduate training program in surgery is made possible by a grant to the Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority from the National Heart Institute of the U. S. Public Health Service. Mr. Cannon, chairman of the Hughes Spalding Pavilion Board of Trustees, said "this marks the beginning of a program which we have long anticipated. A purpose of the Spalding Pavilion was to make possible graduate and post-graduate training, as well as to provide facilities for treatment. We shall welcome Dr. Yancey and extend to him every possible cooperation and support."

TRUSTEE MEMBERS

The members of the Hughes Spalding Pavilion Board of Trustees are: Fred L. Cannon, chairman, G. T. Hamilton, Joseph E. Birnie, Charles M. Clayton, L. D. Milton, Hughes Spalding, Jr., Richard N. Schwab, W. Stuart Witham, Clayton R. Yates, H. C. McEwen, and Charles H. Wilson, Jr., secretary.



BOOKS FOR MILLEDGEVILLE PATIENTS — The Frontiers Club's committee on Material for Milledgeville is preparing books and magazines for shipment in the West Hunter Branch of the Atlanta Public Library. Shown are: (left to right) Robert E. Blinder, director of Bethlehem Community Center; Miss Margaret Walker, state consultant to school libraries and committee co-chairman; Jesse O. Thomas, president of the

Atlanta Chapter of Frontiers of America, ex-officio; William W. Bennett, committee chairman and head of the Library School at Atlanta University; Mrs. Edythe W. Thomas, resource librarian in Area I of the Atlanta Public School System; and Mrs. A. A. McPheeters, director of the Negro Department of the Atlanta Public Library.

STAFF MEMBERS CITED

SPALDING OFFICIALS EXPECT YANCEY TODAY

Eight members of the Hughes Spalding Pavilion staff Thursday received citations for outstanding services and were urged by their administrator to face a "new challenge."

Pavilion Administrator Charles Wilson also announced that Dr. Asa Yancey, who has accepted the position of chief of surgery and director of the surgical teaching program at Hughes Spalding, is expected to arrive today.

Honored for outstanding work during January were: Mrs. Jennie Smith, maid; Mrs. Constance Butts, nurse; Mrs. Barbara White, aid; and Vance Mathis, orderly.

February citations went to Miss Mary Fears, aide; Frank Smith, orderly; Mrs. Suse Barnes, nurse; and Mrs. Annie Pope, maid.

The awards were presented by Mrs. Pearl Melville, director of nurses, who urged the honorees "to continue to go forward" and "to lead some of our weak people."

The honorees were introduced by Administrator Wilson who congratulated them and urged them to "look forward to expansion of services" and "to improved care of patients."

Wilson explained this "new challenge" also involves additional personnel for the Pavilion, plans for opening the fourth floor and in-

creased departmentalization.

He said the arrival of Dr. Yancey, one of the outstanding surgeons in the country, would be "a milestone in the promotion of our institution." Dr. Yancey is expected to begin his duties here Monday.

He has served as chief of surgery for the past 22 years at the Veterans Administration Hospital at Tuskegee, Ala. He is a graduate of Morehouse College and the University of Michigan School of Medicine.

His acceptance to head surgery at the Atlanta medical facility was announced Wednesday by the Advisory Board of Trustees of Hughes Spalding Pavilion which is affiliated with Grady Hospital.

State To Aid Negro Nurse Dorm Fund

State aid in financing a proposed nursing dormitory for Negro nursing students at Grady

Hospital has been tentatively pledged, the Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority was told Thursday.

Frank Wilson, secretary-treasurer of the authority, read a letter from the Hospital Services Division of the Georgia Public Health Department indicating state funds would be allotted to the project by next July 1 if the money is available.

Tentative plans call for the federal government to bear 40 per cent of the dormitory's cost, the state 26 2/3 of the cost and the authority 33 1/3. The authority's share of the building expense would be an estimated \$310,000.

The authority authorized Percy H. Perkins Jr. and Associates, to draw up plans for the dormitory.

In other business, Hughes Spalding, authority chairman, reported the Fulton and DeKalb county commissions have ratified a contract providing for a one-mill increase in the hospital tax levy if operations of Grady Hospital require it. The levy is four mills.

Biased Hospitals Hit By Phone Company Gift Policy

Hospitals soliciting the Illinois Bell telephone company for contributions will have to provide assurances that the institution maintains an open door to all races.

This new policy on the part of the telephone company was confirmed Monday by the Defender.

The company is one of the largest individual contributors to hospitals in the Chicago area. This is the twenty-sixth year the company has distributed funds to the hospitals.

In confirming the report, an official of the company declared that "we are being asked to contribute an amount larger than we usually give to such campaigns and we want to make sure that all of our employees are benefiting by our donations."

"This is no more than is required by state law and city ordinance," he continued.

"We regularly ask the hospitals about the extent of federal aid they are receiving under the Hill-Burton act administered by the state. We also ask questions about office space provided for hospital staff and so forth."

"This is the first time we have asked whether the admissions policy is restricted as to race or color. We take answers to all these questions into consideration when deciding what action to take on the request."

"From now on," he said, "this question will be a regular part of our procedure when hospitals approach us for a building fund contribution."

The action of the telephone company hits at one of the most flagrant injustices in the Chicago area, the restrictive admissions policies of private hospitals.

Studies have shown the most privately operated Chicago hospitals refuse to accept Negroes as bed patients or as professional staff members.

A WAR VETERAN INSTRUCTS MEN IN NURSING ART

He's 1st Negro to Have Post at Hospital

BY ROI OTTLEY

Marcus L. Walker, who teaches clinical urology and surgery in the Alexian Brothers hospital school of nursing for men, is the first Negro resident instructor. He also conducts classes in dermatology and surgical nursing and is faculty adviser to the freshman choir.



Walker

The nursing school for men, a Catholic institution, is affiliated with De Paul university. It was started in 1894 and is now conducted by the Congregation of Alexian Brothers, one of the oldest religious nursing orders of men.

Walker, who joined the faculty in 1956, is a male nurse who was attracted to the field after his work as an orderly, and later as a charge nurse, in

Michael Reese hospital from 1945 to 1947.

Chicago, Ill. In Navy Service

His decision was reinforced by his service as a petty officer in the navy during the Korean war. He was attached to a field medicine and hospital corps stationed in Japan and helped set up and supervise the dispensary wards.

"From my experience," he said, "more and more men are being attracted to the work, especially as the functions of nursing tend to eliminate the 'mother role.'"

"Moreover, men are considered more adroit in the handling of the technical details of medicine. They represent only two per cent of the nurses in the United States, World War II and the Korean conflict did much to prove the value of male nurses, particularly in critical situations."

Native of Chicago

Walker, a native of Chicago, was born June 2, 1929, one of seven children. His father, Nody, who died during his infancy, was a school teacher. His mother, Ola, is a practical nurse.

Young Walker attended the Douglas elementary school and Wendell Phillips high school, where he was a member of the varsity track team, student council, and drama society. He graduated in 1947 with honors.

While attending high school, he worked in Michael Reese hospital. He won a scholarship and enrolled in the Northern Illinois State college, De Kalb, Ill. Two years later he entered the Alexian Brothers school of nursing and graduated in 1952.

Attends Columbia U.

After his navy service abroad, he entered Columbia university for specialized work in nursing, received a B.S. degree in 1956, and took up his teaching duties at the Alexian hospital nursing school.

Walker is encouraging young men with an aptitude for nursing to develop their abilities because he believes that male nurses have a necessary service to perform.

Chicago Hospital Bias To Get NAACP Scrutiny

Chicago, Ill. What happens when Negroes apply for admission to Chicago hospitals will get careful scrutiny during the Second Imhotep National Conference, May 23 and 24 in the Hotel Hamilton, 20 S. Dearborn St.

The two-day national conference is expected to attract representatives of the medical profession from most of the major cities in the nation to work sessions which are seeking to reduce the nation's health hazard caused by racial discrimination in hospitals.

The conference is being sponsored by the Chicago Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Urban League, Committee to End Discrimination in Chicago Medical Institutions, Cook County Physicians Associations, Prairie State Medical Association, and the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

Dr. Montague Cobb, of Washington, D. C., chairman of the continuation Committee, will review the strides integration has made in medical institutions since the national conference was held last year in Washington, D. C.

But most attention will be paid what happens in Chicago as typical of problems which confront the nation in medical institutions, explained Dr. Arthur G. Falls, chairman of the joint sponsoring committee.

For example, a 15-month investigation by the Chicago Commis-

sion on Human Relations discloses that 63 predominantly white Chicago hospitals, only seven have appointed any Negro physicians to their staffs.

Although 42 Negro physicians in Chicago are nationally certified as specialists in their respective specialties, only 15 Negro physicians out of Chicago's total of 226 have been appointed to the staffs of 63 predominantly white hospitals in Chicago.

—Opportunities for Negro physicians are so restricted that in spite of the increase in Chicago's population, the number of Negro physicians has declined from 228 in 1938 to 226 today.

—The restriction on physicians to appointment to hospital staffs by reason of race, color or creed constitutes a threat to Chicago's health, is an unfair restraint on the physicians and patients affected, and is un-American.

SUNLIGHT AGAIN —WITH SOME SUGGESTIONS

Reporter Ends Mental Hospital Visit

(Last article in a series
by a Tribune reporter who
spent a week at Elgin State
hospital, both as a patient
and an observer.)

BY ROBERT WIEDRICH

The door slammed shut
and I walked into the sunlight
away from the diagnostic
ward of Elgin State hospital
and from the mentally ill.

Out on the institution street,
cars passed and doctors and
nurses walked, speaking in
normal tones and carrying on
normal conversations.

It was like walking out of
a dark room, where strange
things lurk in the shadows,
and into a broad plain bathed
in sunshine. It was leaving a
world of utter unreality and
returning to the familiar
sights and sounds of a sane
society.

Door to Two Worlds

It is virtually impossible to
describe how you feel passing
thru a ward door which leads
to a normal life on one side
and, on the other side, to a
world where, people stare
where people mumble or
shout, where people scream in
the night, and where incoher-
ency in speech is the ex-
pected.

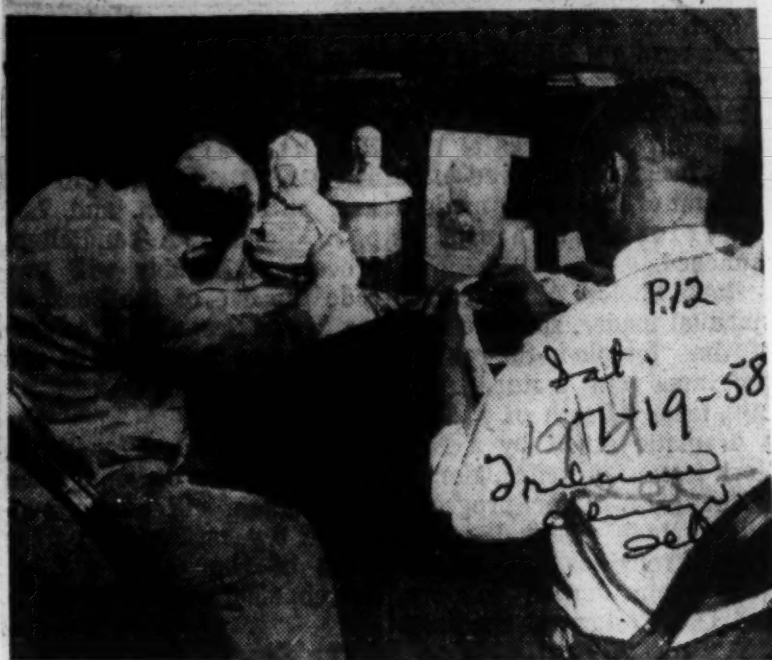
One night, a patient in the
darkened ward sang in a mon-
otone:

"There's blood on the sad-
dle; there's blood on the
horse; there's blood on the
ground in puddles all around."

He repeated this over and
over. And each time he would
giggle.

It is not easy to sleep under
such conditions. Sleep takes a

Therapy Thru Handicraft



Patients in veterans' unit of Elgin State hospital in oc-
cupational therapy room. Man on left is sculpturing bust of Lin-
coln and one on right is crocheting. [TRIBUNE Photo]

long time arriving. When it
does, it is only for a few min-
utes at a time.

Too Few

The attendants do the best
they can, as do the nurses and
doctors. But they are too few
in number.

The 106 buildings at Elgin
State range in age from the
1870s to 1948. They are kept
as clean as possible, but the
patients, because of the na-
ture of their illnesses, make
his difficult.

The food is not bad. It is in-
stitutional food, cooked for
more than 6,000 patients and
more than 500 employees. It
doesn't resemble mother's
cooking, but it is even possi-
ble to get fat on it.

Things are improving, but
much remains to be done.
Elgin State hospital, for ex-
ample, needs \$8,671,000 in
new buildings and almost 2
million dollars to finance re-
habilitation of existing build-
ings.

Needed: Additional Wards

Its most urgent needs, ac-
cording to the superintendent,
Dr. Daniel Haffron, are addi-
tional wards for chronically
mentally ill men and women,

primarily middle aged, and
for elderly ambulatory and
infirm patients. It also needs
a new general hospital since
the present one was built
when the number of patients
was less than half what it is
today.

Its appropriation from the
state legislature for the two
year fiscal period ending next
June 30 is \$12,818,510. The
budget request had been \$16,
471,030.

The state government is
pouring additional dollars into
the mental health services of
the state welfare department,
but more are needed.

Appropriations Compared

The department's current
biennial appropriation for
mental health services totals
\$112,946,000. In the first bi-
ennium of the Stratton admin-
istration the figure was \$87,
644,700. In the last biennium
of former Gov. Stevenson's
administration, the figure
stood at \$86,685,000.

The 14 mental institutions
operated by the welfare de-
partment are 38.1 per cent
overcrowded. A total of 46,
890 patients, men, women, and
children is crammed into
these institutions which in-

clude 12 mental hospitals and
two schools for mentally re-
tarded children.

You leave an institution like
Elgin with the realization that
it will be a slow haul before
the treatment and facilities
for the patients will be im-
proved beyond criticism. And
you also realize that while
staff members do their ut-
most to better the lot of their
charges—and perhaps return
some of them to the outside
world for which they yearn—
there is much yet to be
learned about the human
mind and what causes it to go
awry.

"You Can Never Forget"

Now, you are walking along
the curving drive that leads to
the watchmaking city of El-
gin, passing over the quaint
silver painted footwalk that
bridges a ravine, and turning
onto a tree lined street.

You have left Elgin State
hospital, the home of more
than 6,000 mentally ill hu-
mans. You feel that you have
left a little bit of yourself
there, too. For you can never
forget these people with
whom you lived.

19d 1958

KENTUCKY

Plea To Abandon General Hospital's Children's Ward Stirs A New Debate

Courier & Journal
Louisville, Ky.
March 6 - 12 - 58
Shift Proposed By Reutlinger

The sparsely populated, controversial children's ward at General Hospital became the center of new debate yesterday. It began when the secretary and attorney for the Children's Hospital board of directors proposed at a board meeting that the ward at General be abandoned and all its patients sent to Children's.

Albert Reutlinger, in a prepared statement intended for delivery before the Mayor, County judge, Louisville aldermen, and County commissioners—none of whom showed up for the meeting—cited duplication of effort, lack of adequate facilities, and high cost as reasons for closing the ward at General.

Reutlinger offered no specific means of financing the operation of Children's, should it take over care of all children's cases at General.

But he noted that Kentucky statutes allow such care on a fee basis. (Children's now handles some transfers from General on that basis.)

Told of Proposal

Dr. Grady Rowntree, chairman of the City-County Board of Health; George Brewer, General Hospital administrator, and Dr. Carroll Witten, Health Board member, defended keeping the ward at General. They were not at the meeting, but were told of Reutlinger's proposal later.

For years, tax-supported General Hospital sent nearly all its children's cases to private Children's Hospital. Children's care of them whether they could pay or not.

In 1956, however, Children's appealed to the City for financial help in treating indigents.

With City and County money, a children's medical ward was renovated at General. The Health Board last spring then ordered that only surgical cases, possible surgical cases, and unusual medical cases be sent from

General to Children's.

Despite that order, many medical cases continued to be transferred to Children's.

Payment Is Explained

The Health Board pays for surgical—but not medical—services performed at Children's for indigent patients. But the board noted last month that the \$36,000 annual allocation for those fees was used up within a 10-month period.

Admitting that Children's probably offers better care for some patients, Brewer yesterday said the question of how children taken to General would be handled was up to the taxpayer. "If the City and County governments had the money, we could put all children on airplanes and send them to Mayo Clinic for treatment," he said.

Facilities Called Good

Dr. J. Murray Kinsman, dean of the University of Louisville School of Medicine, which is charged with providing medical care at General and also staffs Children's, said the Medical School would take care of indigent children at General Hospital "as we have been told to do" within the "limits of our available facilities there."

Dr. Witten declared that medical facilities for taking care of patients in the children's ward at General "are as good as any physical facilities for taking care of medical, pediatric patients."

Dr. Rowntree also said he believed General's medical facilities for children were adequate.

"I do believe some of the transfers of patients from General to Children's could be reduced," he said.

Reutlinger noted that traffic of patients between the two hospitals was all from General to Children's. He cited 574 transfers of patients to Children's from General in the past 10 months.

Dr. Rowntree, Dr. Witten, and Brewer all said the legal obligation of the Health Board was "to operate a General Hospital."

"That means we must take all patients for all care—regardless of their ages," Brewer said.

Complete Care Forecast

Dr. Rowntree and Dr. Witten noted that when the building program is completed at General next year, the hospital will be able to offer complete care for children. The 35-bed children's medical ward now has only seven patients, Brewer said.

Brewer said that the average per-patient-per-day cost at General is \$18.80, while the cost at Children's is \$27, although Children's has been charging the Health Board only \$15.50 under last spring's contract.



Courier & Journal
CENTER OF CONTROVERSY . . . The pediatric ward at General Hospital, with only seven patients yesterday, became involved in a medical argument when an official of Children's Hospital suggested General's ward be shut down and all its patients transferred to Children's. *March 6 - 12 - 58*

Courier-Journal Photo

19d 1958

LOUISIANA

Emergency Cases Only To Be Admitted

to a little less than \$12 million.
Further unspecified changes
may be necessary as time goes
on, Dr. Kerne said.

In attempting to explain the
current financial difficulties,
Dr. Kerne and A. P. Richard

Because of its critical financial condition, Charity Hospital began a sharp cut-back in medical services Thursday, that is expected to continue until July 1, the beginning of the new fiscal year.

The plan now in effect to curb expenses, covers the following points:

- 1) Admissions to be limited to emergency cases only, and surgery that can wait be deferred.
- 2) Free drugs to be limited to out-patients on emergency basis only.
- 3) The separation of non-essential personnel from their jobs.
- 4) Non-essential construction work to be deferred, and only vital maintenance work be undertaken.
- 5) The rigorous screening of calls for ambulance service with only extreme emergency cases being granted the service.

6) The observance of "every economy" in the preparation of food.

In a formal statement, released by Dr. Leo J. Kerne, Director of Charity Hospital, it was stated that the steps were taken with "considerable reluctance." The statement went on to add:

"We have no intention of compromising the high quality of medical care this institution has historically rendered to its patients; however, since our resources are curtailed, we shall be able to administer to fewer patients. In addition to the steps, we shall keep the entire problem under surveillance. . ."

Dr. Kerne explained that the hospital's budget for the current fiscal year was \$12,053,815, but that a deficit from last fiscal year cut operating funds

State's Mental Health Facts Distorted, Bankston Claims

Hospital Director Criticizes Publication

By JAMES MCLEAN

BATON ROUGE, La., Feb. 15—State Hospital Director Jesse Bankston said today the facts of Louisiana's mental health program have been distorted by statistics in a national publication.

He referred to a review of mental health operations in 48 states by the American Psychiatric Assn. and the National Assn. for Mental Health.

The publication itself stressed that it was only a guide, that "everyone knows a road map doesn't tell you where to dine in a particular city."

8218 Daily

Bankston, whose State Hospital Department supervises the state's three mental hospitals, said 1957 marked the first time in Louisiana history the hospitals had a smaller total patient load than the previous year.

The 1957 average daily number of patients was 8,218, he said, compared with an average 8,230 for 1956.

In connection with Bankston's remarks about Louisiana mental health progress, Dr. Lloyd Rowland, director of the Louisiana Assn. for Mental Health, last week was quoted as saying Louisiana ranked 43rd among the states in amount spent per capita on mental patients.

Far Better

He mentioned a few other items, all of which, Bankston said, arose from the publication he criticized.

Bankston emphasized Louisiana is doing far better than statistics show because the publication failed to take into consideration the mental treatment units at New Orleans Charity Hospital, Confederate Memorial Medical Center at Shreveport and the Lafayette Charity Hospital.

Actually," he said, "these three general charity hospital units have more annual mental patient admissions than our three state mental institutions."

Any analysis of Louisiana's mental health program must give full allowance to the three charity hospital units, Bankston said.

State Rankings

The state-by-state guide published by the two national groups gave these comparisons for Louisiana, criticized by Bankston:

Louisiana ranks 26th with 2.8 patients per 1,000 population, compared with the national average of 3.8; the state is 37th in physician staff adequacy, 41st in number of professional personnel per 100 patients, 38th in number of full time employees per 100 patients, 26th in number of psychiatrists per 100,000 population, 39th in per capita yearly expenditures for mental hospitals.

The guide ranked Louisiana 43rd for amount of daily spending for care of patients, or \$2.08, compared with the national average of \$3.18. Bankston said this figure this fiscal year is \$2.76, nearly a 26 per cent increase.

Union Official Defends Position

BATON ROUGE, La., Feb. 15—A union man Saturday held a court order blocking two others from describing themselves as officials of the Independent Transportation Workers of Baton Rouge.

Ernest A. Rhodes, who said he was the legal president of the union, obtained the order Friday in district court.

Judge G. Caldwell Herget's order presents Ronalds George from saying he is president and Joe Melancon vice-president. George was elected vice-president when Rhodes was elected president last November.

Rhodes, who contends he was elected for a one-year term, charges George and Melancon were elected illegally at a Feb. 6 meeting.

A hearing is set Feb. 24 in the dispute.



LONGSHOREMEN MAKE BIG GIFT—James E. Gayle, general chairman for the Flinn-Goodridge Hospital Expansion Campaign, accepts one of the first gifts from organized labor toward the Funds Drive - a \$10,000 contribution from Local 1419, International Longshoremen's Association. Making the presentation is Clarence "Chink" Henry, the organization's president. Mr. Gayle said it is expected that many other segments of organized labor will respond favorably to the Fund's Drive now that the need for \$450,000 to modernize and expand Flinn-Goodridge is known throughout the community.

MENTAL STUDY GRANT AWARDED

State Colony Receives

\$17,595 for Research

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

ALEXANDRIA, La.—A one-year federal grant in the amount of \$17,595 for use in mentally retarded learning research has been made to the State Colony and Training School. Dr. William

Sloan, superintendent, announced Saturday.

The grant is renewable for an additional year, Sloan said, making a total of \$35,190 for that period.

The grant was made to Dr. Norman R. Ellis, director of psychological services at the state institution. It is effective June 1.

A subdivision of the US department of health, education and welfare, the national institute of health was responsible for the federal funds.

The research project is entitled

"Determinants of learning in the mentally retarded." The project director will be Dr. Ellis with funds being handled through the business office headed by Lee Brown.

Dr. Sloan indicated that at least three additional psychologists would be hired to work on the study project. He said the bulk of the money will go for personnel, while some experimental equipment and some modifications will be made in the psychology building room to be used as a laboratory.

No major construction, however, will be forthcoming as a result of the grant, Dr. Sloan said.

"This appropriation will give us an excellent opportunity for the research project we have wanted to undertake for some time but for which we have not had funds," Dr. Sloan pointed out.

HOW FAMILIES COPE WITH MENTAL ILLNESS

Daily World, Atlanta, Ga. Aug. 2, 1958

Few persons who haven't had experience with it realize what man's commonest disease is. Most of us rarely hear of it, because in many places even the word is taboo. What is the word? Psychosis, legally known as insanity.

How common is psychosis, asks an article by Dr. Walter C. Alvarez in the March issue of Good Housekeeping magazine? A direct way of getting an answer to the question was used by several doctors who sent trained interviewers into 200 homes in eight city blocks of an American city to ask if there was any mental illness of gross emotional disturbance in the families. Half of the families were found to have contained at least one mentally ill person.

Since for every person sick enough to be hospitalized, there is another who can be cared for at home -- plus perhaps a few relatives who are old, eccentric, highly nervous, or chronically ill -- it is easy to see how big the problem is.

Because the public does not yet face it with enough sympathy and understanding, all intelligent persons should learn more about mental illness. Here, from this article, are some points to keep in mind about the matter.

1. Mental illness, no more than cancer, is not a disgrace.
2. A psychosis is often an exaggeration of long-standing peculiarities.
3. Watch for sudden drastic character changes in a person. They could be the beginning of a mental disturbance.
4. Most people ~~can~~ not go insane.
5. If necessary, don't put off consulting a psychiatrist.
6. When you do consult a psychiatrist, take his advice on treatment.

This article also offers a thorough discussion of today's mental hospitals and explodes some common myths about them.

Mental Health Group Discusses Legislation

Pending state legislative appropriations related to Mississippi's mental health needs were discussed at the quarterly meeting of the board of directors of the Mississippi Association for Mental Health here.

Mrs. Stephen C. Meisburg of Jackson, legislative committee chairman, called for vigorous support of appropriations asked for by the Mississippi State Hospital, East Mississippi State Hospital, Ellisville State School, Child Guidance and Mental Health program of the State Board of Health, and Children's Code Commission.

Mrs. Meisburg pointed out the need for an increase in \$100,000 in the appropriation recommended for the Exceptional Child program. She said that under the appropriation suggested by the Budget Commission, four of the 56 classes will face discontinuation in spite of the fact that 30 applications for new classes are on file.

R. B. Everett of Jackson was selected president of the group. Other officers are Mrs. Augustus Street, Vicksburg, vice president; Miss Jessie Lynn Ruff, secretary and Ray R. McCullen, Jackson, treasurer.

Executive committee members are Mrs. Ferris Batson, Wiggins; Mayor Maurice Dantin, Columbia; Mrs. Harry G. Newman, Mrs. Neisburg, Rabbi Perry E. Nussbaum, John H. Geary and W. P. McMullan Jr.

The board elected the following to membership on the professional advisory committee: Dr. Floy Jack Moore, State Medical Association; Miss Elizabeth K. McLaughlin, State Nurses Association; Dr. W. L. Jaquith, Mississippi State Hospital, (Whitfield); Dr. Moss Beeler, East Mississippi State Hospital, (Meridian); Dr. D. S. Pankratz, University Medical Cen-

ter; Charles W. Flynn, Mississippi State Hospital Association; Dr. Felix J. Underwood and Dr. A. L. Gray, Mississippi State Board of

Health; Major W. E. Holcomb, State Department of Public Welfare; Travis McCharen, rehabilitation division, State Department of Education; Dr. Fred Y. Billingslea, chief psychologist; Veterans Hospital; Dr. Bruce Sutton, Jackson psychiatrist; Miss Nirna E. Mead, social service, Veterans Hospital (Gulfport); Dr. William Charles McQuinn, general practitioner, Glendora; Rev. Roy C. Clark, Capitol Street Methodist Church, Jackson.

120 Negro Pastors At Institute

Daily News, Jackson, Miss. Aug. 3-16-58

WHITFIELD — One hundred and twenty Negro pastors from all sections of Mississippi attended an Institute for Negro Pastors and Religious Workers on Mental Health at the Mississippi State Hospital here.

The institute co-sponsored by the hospital and Dr. W. P. Davis, of the Department of Negro Work for the Mississippi Baptist Convention, was designed to help Negro pastors recognize symptoms of mental illness, to help them with the problems of the alcoholic, and to help them in the rehabilitation of the patient after leaving the hospital.

Speakers included George Cozran, executive director of the Mississippi Association for Mental Health; Dr. W. L. Jaquith, head of the hospital; Major W. E. Holcomb, state Welfare director; Prof. Singleton Bender, of Piney Woods,

Dr. C. L. Busby and Dr. Roland Toms, of the University Medical School, Dr. Niles Sampson, also of the Medical school, Dr. C. K. Pepper, chaplain at the hospital, Dean Sampson and Dean Gill, of Jackson College, Rev. George Stevens, Jackson, and Dr. A. C. Blanks, Jackson College.

The Negro pastors were served the noon-day meal in the new Dining Hall for Negroes at the hospital.

Doctor Says Rural Children Better Adjusted Mentally

DALLAS, Tex. (AP)—Dr. George A. Constant, a doctor specializing in child psychology, says rural children are better adjusted mentally because they have been under care of a family physician all their lives.

This reasoning was advanced by Dr. Constant Monday in a panel discussion before the American Academy of General Practice.

Dr. Constant is associate professor of pediatric psychiatry of the University of Texas.

"The child grows up too fast. He is allowed to make decisions for himself in many instances when he wants a decision made for him. He wants to be told what

to do in areas where he lacks self-confidence," Dr. Constant emphasized.

Another panelist, Dr. John G. Young, clinical professor of pediatrics, Southwestern Medical School, Dallas, said parents must know how to approach problems, what attitudes to take, how to help.

"The doctor should be consulted, for he can help with the physical problems," Dr. Young said. "No teen-ager suffering from acne or overweight will turn away from this kind of aid."

Dr. Constant said in an interview preceding the panel, that "unfortunately, parents treat their teen-agers with a double set of conflicting values. On the one hand they treat them like kids, and on the other hand they expect them to act like adults. Teen-agers don't know what to do."

Among other reports today:

Dr. Daniel Blain, medical director of the American Psychiatric Assn., Washington, said many elderly persons with the appearance of sanity are suffering instead from severe reactionary depression and that a cure is relatively simple and treatment nearly always successful.

Dr. George A. Hallenbeck of the Mayo Clinic staff at Rochester, Minn., said that if various ailments of the elderly are known in advance of operations, surgery is as safe as for younger persons.

Mental health specialists set Montgomery meeting

Mental health specialists from throughout Alabama will meet in Montgomery Thursday and Friday for the annual meeting of the Division of Mental Hygiene of the State Department of Health.

Among speakers on the two-day program are: Dr. Haim G. Ginott, chief psychologist, Jacksonville, Fla. Child Guidance Clinic; Joe Follettie, researcher for the Human Resources Research Organization of George Washington University, and Dr. Ira L. Myers, administrative officer of the state health department.

DR. McKEE will review activities of the Division of Mental Hygiene during the past year. A paper prepared by Dr. C. A. F. Holler, Etowah County health officer, also will be presented.

Dr. Ginott, who will speak Friday morning, has attracted national attention as a group therapist, and as director of

an effective and efficient clinic operation. He will discuss the operation of a clinic program.

Mr. Follettie will deal with behavioral research opportunities in a community mental health program. Mr. Myers will review programs and progress in the state health department.

ALSO ATTENDING the annual meeting will be clinic secretaries, who will have a session of their own dealing with such questions as statistical reports, filing and office efficiency. A paper written by Dr. Paul Givens, clinical psychologist and Birmingham-Southern professor, on "Clinic Decorum" will be discussed.

Steve Zaczynski will be leader of the secretaries group, with Miss Maggie Ellen King and Miss Chloe Miller, secretarial consultants of the state health department, as resource people.

Headquarters will be the Whitley Hotel.

As Space Age unfolds—

Mental illness rise predicted

Birmingham News
BY MIRIAM GANN HILL
News staff writer

MONTEVALLO, Ala., June 21—Mental illness, which already claims one in 10 persons, will take an even heavier toll as the Space Age unfolds. Pressures, strains and anxieties under which we live will be steadily intensified. Everyone must observe precautions if he is to remain mentally healthy.

Col. H. Edmund Bullis of Wilmington, Del., one of the nation's foremost authorities on how to keep sane in a chaotic world, is currently instructing a representative group of Alabama teachers in formulas for happy and successful living at a two-week institute, at Alabama College, Montevallo.

A robust, energetic man of near 70, Col. Bullis practices what he preaches. Currently, his favorite teaching gimmick is to liken the human being to a rocket.

"YOU ARE ABOUT to be launched into the Space Age," he declares, "and your trajectory, or life path, is keeping mentally healthy. Your target is peace of mind at retirement age."

You are mentally healthy, says Col. Bullis, if you are: Satisfied with your environment; happy with your relationships with others; at peace with yourself, and able to meet the ordinary demands of life.

The human being must have adequate outlets for certain basic human drives, says Col. Bullis, if he is to be properly equipped for his first stage, or propellant thrust, into the Space Age. He lists these drives as:

Security drive—Do you feel secure in your job, in your family life, your future?

Recognition drive—Do you feel you are appreciated in your work, your community, your family?

Love drive—Is your love life satisfactory?

Adventure drive—Do you find life challenging, exciting and adventurous?

"IF YOU HAVE these proper outlets," explains Col. Bullis, "within you are gen-

erated positive up-building emotions — happiness, job, pride, enthusiasm.

The institute which Col. Bullis is conducting at Montevallo, and a previous one at Florence State College, are sponsored by the Alabama Assn. for Mental Health and Division of Mental Hygiene, State Health Dept.



COL. H. E. BULLIS
... Institute leader

"If you do not have them, then destructive emotions will be generated within you—fear, hate, jealousy, boredom, hostility, prejudice, suspicion. These enemies of good human relations will explode, preventing your successful launching in life's trajectory."

Col. Bullis has still another check list for persons who wish to continue their momentum, or "second stage," into outer space. The following traits, he says, are indications of emotional maturity, which all of us should have as safeguards against mental breakdown:

The ability to: make and keep friends; make decisions and learn from emotional mistakes; accept responsibilities; lose gracefully, win modestly, compromise when necessary; accept criticism; carry on when emotionally upset; not worry about things beyond your control; accept yourself and rely little on artificial entertainment; get off your chest disturbing emotional problems; face up to the unpleasant events of the past, present and future; look at unknown future changes of outer space as interesting and challenging; do things you do not want to do at inconvenient times.

COL. BULLIS HAS A final check list for the "third stage" or count-down of a successful human launching. If you check well on these 10 points, he says, you can face the Space Age without fear:

Have you an abiding sense of humor? Are you able to relax at will? Are you sympathetic with those less fortunate? Do you cultivate a love for beauty? Do you expand your areas of interest? Do you make a practice of facing reality? Have you friendly intimacies? Do you have worthwhile avocations or hobbies? Have you work that holds your interest? And have you religious faith?

Author of "Human Relations in the Classroom," Col. Bullis believes school teachers have a vital role to play in building robust emotional health in children. Future emphasis in mental health, he

Necessary For 'Mental Health'

OMAHA — Modern psychological techniques now used by "Madison Avenue" to promote the sales of soap and cornflakes are much more urgently needed to deal with the causes and effects of prejudice in our "sick society," Dr. Alfred J. Marrow told the National Urban League.

In an address to the annual conference of the League here, Dr. Marrow, chairman of New York City's Commission on Intergroup Relations, warned that segregation wreaks serious psychological havoc not only on those segregated, but on the "segregators" as well.

"In the South," Dr. Marrow said, "the white children will ultimately be more damaged than the Negro children. For the Negro children 20 years from now will regard their parents' struggle with admiration, whereas the white children will have to repress or rationalize their feelings of shame about the behavior of their fathers and mothers."

There is urgent need to apply new psychological tools if we are to achieve "mental health" for all our citizens, white and black, Dr. Marrow declared.

"The barriers to wholesome intergroup relations lie largely below the surface," he said. "When we attempt to cope with the rational logical facade that is visible to us, we are frustrated. Appeals to reason or conscience have availed very little. . . facts don't change prejudices. . . administrative and legal measures alone will not suffice."

In the advertising world, Dr. Marrow noted, motivation research is now being used to find out a great deal about the irrational reasons for buying behavior. "But motivational research should not be limited to the exploitation of cornflakes and beer," he said. It should be used where it is most needed, in the arena of community living, where social tensions and antagonisms prevail.

Attitude surveys, depth interviewing and other psychological techniques should be put to use

"in New York, Chicago, Detroit and Los Angeles as well as in the Southern states," Dr. Marrow said. "When their findings are gathered and interpreted, much can be done to muster positive forces and overcome the resistance to change."

As an illustration of the limited social use now made of psychological skills, Dr. Marrow estimated that a psychoanalyst can treat about 300 patients during his whole professional career. "If he had worked instead, in the schools or neighborhood, he might have been of help to 50 or 500 times as many people."

Many other untapped resources could be mobilized for this vital work, Dr. Marrow pointed out. He asserted: "The United States government itself is the largest employer of social scientists in the world. Many prominent social scientists on the faculties of universities — North and South — are available to cooperate with local school officials or other administrators to prepare their communities for social changes."

Dr. Marrow addressed the luncheon session of the fourth day of the six-day Urban League conference. He also served as chairman of workshop sessions on the previous day.

MENTAL PATIENTS DECREASE IN YEAR

But Report for 1957 Shows

Rise in Admissions and
Increase in Costs

Times P. 25
HOSPITAL STAFFS GAIN

New York N.Y.
Rise of 6% in Personnel

Cited—Return of Cases to
Institutions Is Up 9%

Shortages Still Persist

Another trend found last year was an increase in hospital personnel, long an acute problem. While personnel shortages persist, full-time employees in public mental hospitals rose from 153,715 to 162,885, a 6 per cent increase. That reflects increased expenditure by the states for mental hospitals. The mental health experts noted a correlation between trend and continued improvement in the mental health situation.

During 1957, twenty-three states increased appropriations for a patient by more than 10 per cent, while twelve increased theirs by more than 15 per cent. Kentucky showed the greatest increase by spending 57.5 per cent more a patient-day than in 1956. It brought the figure to \$3.25, still below the national average.

New York state raised its per diem costs 10.9 per cent over 1956. It now pays \$3.96 a patient-day. The District of Columbia and Kansas registered the highest patient-day payments, with \$5.75 and \$5.47, respectively.

Costs Are Detailed

The report pointed out that standards in state and county hospitals still were far below those of the Veterans Administration. Its hospitals spent an average of \$10.31 a day on each patient, and had 71.4 employees to each 100 patients. That compared with the \$3.64 per diem costs in the other hospitals and their employee-patient ratio of 29.4 to 100.

More than 61,000 psychiatric and neurologic patients remained in Veterans Administration hospitals at the end of fiscal 1957. Of these, more than 52,000 were in the agency's mental hospitals. The number of psychiatric patients admitted to all types of V. A. hospitals totaled 54,110 and discharges were almost as high, 53,363.

No final figures are available for 1957, but it was reported that 1,144 institutions told the National Institute of Mental Health that in 1956 they had at least 1,403,621 patients on their books. This was 39,884 more than in 1955.

Admissions in 1957 were 498,000, while discharges totaled 433,493. At the end of the year, 7,000 more patients had been handled than the year before, but the number remaining in the hospitals was 7,365 less.

Public mental hospitals of the nation reported a decline in patient population for the second straight year. They also had more new patients, readmitted more former patients, discharged more patients and spent more money on each patient, it was reported yesterday.

Total hospital population in 1957 dropped from 551,390 to 548,563, the American Psychiatric Association and the National Association for Mental Health said in an annual joint report.

National averages in 1957 showed that first admissions had increased by 3.9 per cent, readmissions by 9.2 per cent and discharges by 9.2 per cent. The over-all resident patient decrease was 0.5 per cent.

The mental health authorities also noted that the continued decline in patient census was hearteningly accompanied by an increase in patient-expenditure from \$3.27 a day to \$3.64. This represents an increase of 11.1 per cent. Mental hospital care for a patient-day has always been considerably lower than in general or other specialized institutions since slow treatment procedures has made much of the hospitalization merely custodial.

Use of tranquilizer drugs and new intensive therapy procedures in mental hospitals in recent years has raised the patient cost, but has resulted in more fluid hospital populations, mental hospital experts note.

Mental-Health Setup Ratification Is Urged

Plan Would Let Member States Care For
Nonresident Mentally Ill, House Is Told

By ANNE PARDUE

The Courier-Journal Frankfort Bureau

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 17.—Ratification of an interstate compact on mental health was proposed in the House Monday by Representative Ralph O. Stith, Guston Democrat.

The compact would enable member states to care for nonresidents who need hospitalization because of mental illness or mental deficiency, instead of returning them to their home states.

Kentucky's signing of the compact is known to have the backing of Dr. Harold L. McPheeters, commissioner of mental health.

States that have ratified the compact include Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, and West Virginia.

Compact Is Explained

The compact is part of the 1958 legislative program of the Council of State Governments.

Problems of returning non-resident mentally ill patients to their homes for treatment were discussed at the 1955 Governors Conference in Chicago — in terms of the welfare of the patient and administrative cost to the state.

The compact was approved September 30, 1955, by the Northeast State Governments Conference on Mental Health. The western regional meeting of the Council of State Governments in 1955 urged ratification by 11 western states.

The compact would:

1. Assure that any party state care for any person in the state who needs institutional treatment for mental illness or mental deficiency.

2. Permit transfer of the patient to an institution in another state if clinical diagnosis indicates it is to the best interest

3. Provide interstate co-operative machinery for after-care for supervision of convalescent patients or conditional releases.

Mental Health Fund Drive Opens April 27

Mental Health Week will be sponsored in Georgia April 27-May 3 by the Georgia Association for Mental Health.

George Erwin, association president, said the week will be observed with a fund campaign and membership effort among the 18 Georgia mental health chapters.

Counties and chapter presidents

who will direct the local observances are:

Clarke, Charles Hartman; Chat-ham, Paul Kulick; Hart, J. C. David; Carroll, Dr. Francis M. Parks; Glynn, W. Montgomery Anderson; Morgan, Graham Ponder; Floyd, Robert G. Walther; Lowndes, Mrs. Frank King;

Washington, Oscar Bell; Pierce, Lawton Baggs; Rockdale, the Rev. J. Douglas Gibson; Bibb, Mrs. E. M. Highsmith; Dougherty, J. W. Starr Jr.; Hall, Mrs. Kathleen M. Kesler; Ware, Mrs. T. Henry Clarke; Muscogee, Maynard Ashworth; Fulton-DeKalb, James O. Sanders.

Observe Mental Health Week, Jackson, Miss. Tubb Urges

that too little is being done to help the mentally ill.

George T. Lewis Jr., attorney and president of the sponsoring Memphis and Shelby County Mental Society, said yesterday:

"This is the tragic plight of thousands of men, women and children, too, who could be saved from the tortures of mental illness if only they could get the treatment they need. We are

going all out to save the victims of polio, cancer, heart disease and other illness, but we are doing so little for the people who need us so much—the men- tally ill."

Memphis Press-Scimitar
Proclamation Issued

Mayor Edmund Orgill yesterday urged the enlistment of all citizens in the campaign to alleviate the nation's No. 1 health problem. In a proclamation designating the week of April 28 through May 4 as Mental Health Week, Mayor Orgill said:

"Mental illness is no longer hopeless, but recovery from mental illness is dependent on early and proper treatment.

"The failure to provide early care through mental health clinics, guidance service and mental health programs in schools and industry often results in severe and extended illness and hospitalization for many.

"These conditions can be improved by concerted action of citizens who are aware of mental health problems."

Mayor Orgill called upon all citizens to help remedy the situation "by working together with the Memphis and Shelby County Mental Health Society for the education of all citizens concerning this most urgent problem."

To Answer Questions

The Commercial Appeal is co-operating in the program by co-sponsoring, with the Mental Health Society, the second free Mental Health Forum at 8 p.m. Wednesday at Ellis Auditorium.

The forum will feature a professional-layman panel discussing phases of mental illness and its alleviation, with discussions based on questions submitted by the public.

If you have a question you wish answered at the forum, send it to The Commercial Appeal by using the coupon accompanying this story. Your question will be relayed to the panelists, headed by Dr. John D. Hughes, president of the Mem-



SPREADING THE WORD — Every available media will be used during Mental Health Week, which begins today, to acquaint the public with programs vitally needed to help the mentally ill. Mrs. Herman Bensdorf (left) of 17 Rose Road and

Mrs. Fred Goodman of 290 East Cherry Circle, members of the Memphis and Shelby County Mental Health Society board of directors, are in charge of Mental Health Week displays at Memphis public libraries. —Staff Photo

MENTAL HEALTH FORUM The Commercial Appeal 495 Union Memphis, Tenn.

Dear Sir: I would like to have the following question answered in the public forum April 30 at Ellis Auditorium:

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Sincerely

(Fill in your question and mail to The Commercial Appeal)

phus and Shelby County Medical Society. Your identity will be kept confidential, Dr. Hughes assured.

Mental Health Week's Project

Mayor Urges Citizens To Join Campaign

FORUM IS WEDNESDAY

Mental Health Week begins today with emphasis on the fact

19d 1958

MARYLAND

Only 3 of 17 *Afro American* hospitals *Baltimore Md.* admit all

By MOSES NEWSON

Da 13
Four of Baltimore's 17 general hospitals, comprising 781 of the 4,920 bed complement, don't admit colored patients.

Another six hospitals with 1,478 beds, set aside only 159 for colored, mostly in reserved segregated sections. *RJ*

Four others with 1,126 beds report that they, by policy, accept colored patients and do not, by policy, segregate them.

Just three, with 1,370 beds, report no restrictions at all and in practice have more than a token colored patient load.

* * *
THIRTEEN of the 17 hospitals have no colored doctors enjoying staff privileges while only four have.

However, nine of these 13 either report having had no applications from qualified colored doctors or that applications are now being considered.

Four hospitals have colored doctors as staffers.

Five of the hospitals have no colored nurses on their staffs while 12 do.

Some nursing schools train colored students but have none of the hospital staff.

Some of the hospitals plan additional bed space and fewer restrictions in buildings yet to be completed.

The 4,920 general bed complement used in the AFRO survey does not include a total of 1,217 beds.

New Hospitals Spring Up Over Mississippi

In keeping with the trend of developing of progressive economy in the state of Mississippi, a remarkable growth and expansion of facilities has been found within the state hospital field. Spurred by the amount of monies contributed by the federal government under the Hill-Burton Hospital Construction Program, Mississippi communities have been active in erecting hospitals during the past ten years. For the purpose of systematical providing hospital beds where needed, the state is divided into integrated hospital regions. Primarily responsible for the designation of area boundaries is the Mississippi Commission on Hospital Care, a state agency which administers the Hill-Burton Program and state hospital licensure act. Mississippi has 17 hospital regions, which encompass designated service areas.

Latest figures covering hospital trends in Mississippi are for the year 1956. Total beds, in the past ten years, increased from 4,232 or 2.12 per 1,000 population to 6,566 or 3.12 per 1,000. Admissions for the year were 253,753, an increase of 100,000 over the 116,863 admitted in 1946. Admissions were at the rate of 220.6 per 1,000 population as compared with a like figure of 58.7 in 1946.

The citizens of Mississippi are provided general hospital care through 140 institutions. Such hospitals as these are operated by many entities, including counties, cities, the State, private and voluntary groups. Regional hospital centers for these 140 institutions are located in Clarksdale, Columbus, Corinth, Grenada, Greenville, Greenwood, Gulfport, Hattiesburg, Jackson, Laurel, McComb, Meridian, Natchez, Oxford, Pascagoula, Vicksburg, and Vicksburg. There are approximately 7,500 beds available for public use in the general hospitals of this state, along with 1,400

bassinets for the newborn. During 1956, over 1,400,000 days of patient care were rendered to the 253,000 patients occupying these beds.

Mental hospitals are operated by the state at Meridian and Whitfield. The largest, at Whitfield, contains 4,800 beds while East Mississippi State Hospital in Meridian has 1,060. Including three other private mental institutions, there are a total of 5,900 beds in use for psychiatric care.

Mississippi has one tuberculosis hospital providing 650 beds. The Mississippi State Sanatorium at Magee rendered care last year to 565 patients. Chronic hospital facilities are located in Chunky, Clarksdale and Vicksburg, a total of 140 beds being available for this specialized type of care.

A recent inventory of diagnostic and treatment centers indicates that there are 61 such centers, located in 15 of the 17 regional areas. These centers provide special treatment for cancer, dental, mental, orthopedic and tuberculosis cases while diagnostic service is provided in the form of X-ray and clinical laboratory.

Eleven hospitals are engaged in rehabilitation case work. This includes physical and medical evaluation, medical supervision, physical therapy, occupational therapy, speech therapy, and physical education.

Educational activities conducted by Mississippi hospitals include programs in medical technology at the Mississippi Baptist Hospital, Jackson; Mercy Hospital-Street Memorial, Vicksburg; North Mississippi Community Hospital, Tupelo; professional nursing at Greenwood Leflore Hospital, Greenwood; Methodist Hospital, Hattiesburg; Baptist Hospital, St. Dominic-Jackson Memorial, University Hospital, Jackson; South Mississippi Charity Hospital, Laurel; Matty Hersee Hospital, Meridian; Natchez General Hospital, Natchez; Mercy Hospital-Street Memorial, Vicksburg; and x-ray technology at Baptist hospital, St. Dominic-Jackson Memorial, Jackson

and Mercy Hospital, Vicksburg Hospital, Vicksburg.

In many respects the State of Mississippi has placed great emphasis on adequate health facilities and services for its citizens. This emphasis is revealed in the following noted budgets for the 1956-58 fiscal biennium:

1. The Board of Trustees of Mental Institutions operates three specialized hospitals providing hospital care on a statewide basis for citizens with mental illness at a cost of about 8½ million dollars.

2. The State Board of Health operates a tuberculosis hospital at a cost of about 2 million dollars.

3. The Board of Trustees for Institutions of Higher Learning operates a teaching hospital at a cost of about 2 million dollars.

4. The State Eleemosynary Board operates four regional charity hospitals to supplement local hospitals in providing care for indigent citizens at a cost of about 1½ million dollars.

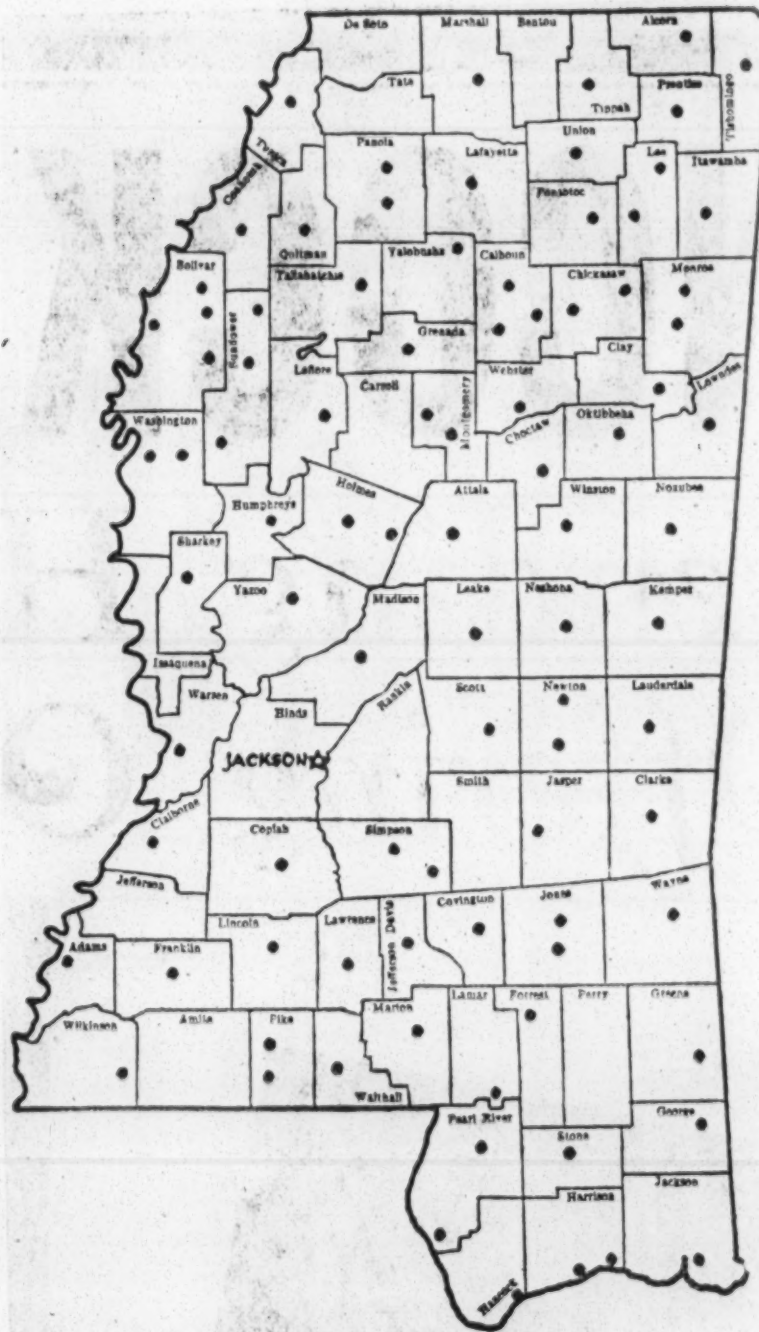
5. The State Hospital Commission distributes about 1½ million dollars to subsidize at reduced rates selected local hospitals providing charity care for the State.

6. The state expends almost one million dollars to match federal funds to hospitalize special medical diagnosis such as crippled adults (State Department of Education), crippled and spastic children (Crippled Children Commission) and cancer cases (State Cancer Society).

7. The state operates five nursing homes at a cost of about \$45,000.

8. The state expends about \$385,000 for nurse education, about 1½ million dollars to educate physicians (University Medical School) and about \$400,000 for scholarships to medical students (State Medical Education Board).

9. The state appropriates (State Board of Health) almost three million dollars to match federal funds to protect the general health of the people.



HOSPITALS DOT THE STATE like the dots on this map. For every dot there is a hospital serving the people of Mississippi, and in Jackson there are three hospitals.

NO NEGROES AT THE CP SCHOOL

First Patients Discharged After Reaching Potential

NEED THERAPIST

JACKSON STAFF WRITER
Associated Press Staff Writer
Mississippi's Hospital School for Cerebral Palsy, which caused concern last year when it opened a new building without separate facilities for Negro children, has no more Negro patients.

"What's more," says Director T. B. Dungan, "there are no applications on file from Negroes."

Dungan says the few Negro children who were admitted to makeshift segregated quarters last year have been discharged because they reached their maximum potential or because they to transfer housing and treatment.

Occasionally during the past 18 months, rumors have cropped up that state officials were planning to transfer housing and treatment of Negro CP children to Jackson State (Negro) College across town from the hospital school.

NEGRO TRAINING

Speculation has been that Jackson State would become a training ground for Negro therapists and that the school would operate as does a hospital which trains prospective physicians — learning under trained personnel while treating patients.

The lack of permanent segregated facilities and trained Negro specialists and therapists has been a headache to officials of the CP school.

When the half-a-million-dollar facility was opened in April 1957, officials found there were no provisions for handling Negro patients on a segregated basis.

Partitions were erected quickly and the Negro children who were receiving treatment in the old facility were moved into separate but temporary, quarters toward the rear of the one-story building.

White patients were housed and treated near the front entrance.

"During the past year and a half, some white and all of the Negro patients have been discharged. Patients are discharged when the medical director decides they have reached their maximum potential under the treatment or that the treatment will not help them.

Director Dungan says the school has had difficulty locating a Negro therapist to work with the Negro children. There are no Negro therapists available in Mississippi and few are available elsewhere, he says.

Facilities for training such specialists are limited, he added.

Whatever changes will be made in the operation of the hospital school will have to be made by the State Building Commission and the college board.

Coleman, as chairman of the building commission, would have a prominent voice in the matter.

But so far, no definite action has been taken to move the Negro CP facilities away from the hospital school, located less than two blocks from University Medical Center and in the heart of one of Jackson's finest white residential districts.

Mental Health Program Ready

Co-operative Plan To Begin In Mississippi

Memphis Press-Scimitar
TO CURB READMISSIONS
Wed. 8-13-58

By KENNETH TOLER

From The Commercial Appeal
Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 12.—A co-operative mental health followup program under which state responsibility is extended for the first time to patients released from the institutions was announced Tuesday by Dr. J. K. Avent of Grenada, chairman of the State Mental Board.

He said the State Board of Health is the co-operating agency in a program outlined to Gov. J. P. Coleman by representatives of the two agencies.

Starts In Four Counties

Dr. A. L. Gray, state health officer, said the program will be inaugurated in four counties—Jasper, Rankin, Scott and Smith

—with the plan to make it ultimately a statewide operation.

"This is the biggest step in mental health in Mississippi in the past 25 years except for tranquilizing drugs," Dr. Avent said. "The idea is to permit earlier releases from the institutions and to cut down on the number of readmissions."

At present there is about a 20 per cent readmission of patients.

The program calls for a follow-up of the patients released from the mental hospitals and the administering of necessary drugs and other treatments by county health officers.

During the one year parole of released patients, they may secure drugs and supervision from county health officers working with and under the psychiatrists of the mental institutions. Indigent patients may secure drugs at cost during the probationary period.

New Concept

Commenting on the program, Governor Coleman said, "We are getting away from the idea that as soon as a patient is released that is the end of our (state) responsibility."

A special feature of the program provides a counselling service with families of patients so they will better understand the problems of those released. Failure to understand properly is blamed for the major readmissions of patients.

The workers will also help families adjust themselves to the patients so they will be in a better position to accept them back at home. Families will be fully acquainted with the varied problems of the patient and will be advised as to methods to aid in a mutual readjustment.

The county health officials will also serve as a liaison between the hospital and the patient, and will work with private physicians who have patients under their care.

Entirely Voluntary

Officials of the mental and health boards said the program is entirely voluntary on the part of the patient and his family.

Dr. W. L. Jaquith, director of the state mental hospital at Whitfield, said the program should be a solution "to many of our unsolved problems." He said while the Whitfield Hospital had released more patients than were admitted last year, that "many had to be readmitted."

Dr. Jaquith said 4,021 patients were released last year against admissions of 3,677.

Under the method of operation, the mental hospitals place a released patient on parole for one

Integrated Hospital Has Silver Anniversary

By R. C. FISHER

ST. LOUIS. — (ANP) — Catholic Sisters of St. Mary are celebrating the silver jubilee of the services provided for Negroes at St. Mary's Infirmary. The infirmary had been an all-Negro hospital for 56 years when, in 1933, the Sisters decided to open it to a complete staff of Negro physicians. At the same time they made the full capacity of the hospital available to Negro patients. The Nurses' Infirmary Guild opened the anniversary celebration with open house Sunday afternoon at the Nurse's Home.

Tuesday, Benediction was held in the convent chapel. A Mass of Thanksgiving was celebrated Thursday at 9 a.m. by the Rev. Dean L. Heffernan, chaplain of the hospital. St. Mary's Infirmary was founded in 1877 by five Catholic nuns from Germany. The first section of the present hospital was built in 1887. Sisters of St. Mary now operate 13 first-class hospitals; the St. Louis group includes besides the Infirmary, St. Mary's Hospital, Mount St. Rose Hospital, DeSales Hospital and Cardinal Glennon Memorial Hospital for Children.

19d 1958

NATIONAL COMMITTEE AGAINST MENTAL ILLNESS

STATE IS CRITICIZED ON MENTAL HEALTH

New York State's mental hospital program needs wider research facilities, according to a report released yesterday by the National Committee Against Mental Illness, Inc.

The report cited a "gross imbalance" between expenditures for care of patients and those for research, methods of treatment, and prevention.

Care and treatment costs for 119,923 patients in thirty-one state mental institutions are totaling \$195,150,990 this year, the committee reported. By contrast, the study said, \$2,838,451 is being spent for research.

The committee's report also cites insufficient funds for the training of psychiatrists, the construction of additional patient facilities and laboratories as hampering the over-all mental health program.

It urged the allocation of increased funds for five specific research programs—improved tranquilizers, better psychic energizers, new hormones, improved psychotherapy, and the use of anticoagulants in arteriosclerosis of the brain.

The report also suggests research into more liberal hospital management and patient treatment.

The report said that, although the use of new drug treatments in the last two years had brought about 24 per cent more discharges from the state's mental hospitals, the institutions were still 27 per cent overcrowded. The committee's report stressed the importance of community facilities as a means of reducing long-term hospitalization.

There are 651 psychiatrists employed in the state mental hospitals. This means, the report said, there is only one physician for every 142 patients. The figure was contrasted to the ratio of one psychiatrist for every thirty patients called for by the American Psychiatric Association.

19d 1958

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON HOSPITAL INTEGRATION

HEALTH GOALS SET AT NATIONAL CONFERENCE

CHICAGO — Goals for achieving full health for the American people were set forth at the second Imhotep National Conference on Hospital Integration here last week.

The conference, initiated by Dr. W. Montague Cobb of Howard University, Washington, D. C., and jointly sponsored by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the National Medical Association and Medico-Chirurgical Society of the District of Columbia, was attended by 61 delegates from 12 states representing 18 organizations. The first conference was held in Washington last year.

Joining in the sponsorship of the second conference which met here, May 23-24, were the Chicago NAACP, Chicago Urban League, Committee to End Discrimination in Chicago Medical Institutions, Cook County Physicians' Association, and Prairie State Medical Association.

Goals approved by the conference included: Public recognition that the health of one person or group affects the health of all the people of the community; "utilization, employment and recruitment of health workers . . . on the basis of competence unrestricted by arbitrary considerations of race, creed, color or national origin; acceptance and treatment of patients in all health facilities of the country on the basis of need;" and cooperative effort by governmental and non-governmental health agencies in the elimination of racial discrimination in health services.

The conference also adopted a resolution calling for a third Imhotep meeting in Washington in May, 1959.

19d 1958

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON HOSPITAL INTEGRATION

Chicago To Host Meeting May 23

Refer to
A national conference on hospital integration will meet in the Hotel Hamilton here May 23-24. Dr. W. Montague Cobb of Washington, D. C., announced. *P. 18*

It is entitled the Second IMHOTEP conference which takes its name from an ancient Egyptian physician.

The meeting will be under the joint auspices of the NAACP, the National Medical Association, the Medico-Chirurgical Society of the District of Columbia, the Committee to End Discrimination in Chicago Medical Institutions, the Cook County Physicians Association, and the Prairie State Medical Association. *5-11-58*

Dr. Arthur G. Falls of Chicago is chairman of the local sponsoring committee.

The NAACP, the NMA and the Medico-Chirurgical Society sponsored the first conference which was held in March, 1957, in Washington, D. C., at the 15th Street Presbyterian church.

The first conference, which was attended by professional, lay and organizational delegates from all over the country, demonstrated that racial discrimination is still an important problem in hospital practices in the United States.

It also made clear that the anti-discrimination provisions of the Hospital Survey and Construction Act (Hill-Burton Act) has been meaningless in effecting any changes in practices because the government has no control over what hospitals do once funds have been allotted for construction.

The Second Conference will also be on a nation-wide basis and is expected to devote special attention to the Hill-Burton problem. Workshops for developing program and techniques for approach to the problem will form the core of the work for this conference, which will have the proceedings of the first Inhotep for its guidance.

During the year since the last

conference, there has been little significant change in the picture as a whole.

19d 1958

NEW YORK



DID SHE DIE FROM NEG-
LECT? Mrs. Geneva McLean,
Brooklyn woman, died of a
bleeding ulcer after waiting
six hours for an ambulance
to take her to hospital less
than a mile from where she
lived.

INADEQUACY SEEN IN NURSING HOMES

State Report Finds Only 212
of 900 Institutions Provide
24-Hour-a-Day Service

ALBANY, July 12 (AP) —
Only 212 of 900 so-called nursing homes in New York State provide necessary nursing services, a state commission said today.

The report by the Joint Hospital Survey and Planning Commission noted, moreover, that the group of 212 homes included 4,000 beds in structures considered neither safe nor fire-resistant.

The commission listed its findings in allocating priorities for additional Federal aid that the state expects to receive for construction of hospitals, nursing homes and rehabilitation and diagnostic centers.

An allocation of \$6,300,000 is expected this year. Grants received to date under the Federal program total \$47,000,000.

The commission said it considered as nursing homes only those facilities that provided around-the-clock attention by registered nurses. The report said:

"Of the 900 facilities called 'nursing homes' only 212 offer continuous supervision by professional nurses. These 212 have a combined capacity of 16,421 beds—but only 12,222 of them are in safe, fire-resistant structures."

The commission said an additional 31,666 beds in nonhazardous structures were needed.

There was no breakdown on safety factors in the rest of the 900 facilities.

The Federal program pays one-third of the construction costs for projects operated by Governmental or voluntary agencies.

Additional needs listed by the hospital commission included:

General care—10,905 beds to be added to the present 59,649.

Chronic care—6,778 at present, 24,888 needed.

Diagnostic centers—Twelve at present, seventy-two needed.

Rehabilitation centers—Fourteen at present, fifty-one needed.

HARLEM HOSPITAL IS DUE TO EXPAND

James 19d
\$29,000,000 Program Is
Outlined—First Goal Is
400 Additional Beds
P. 25c

Plans now under consideration by the city call for an ultimate expansion of Harlem Hospital at a cost of \$29,000,000.

The completely expanded plant is not, however, expected to be achieved in several years. But agreement has been reached on seeking funds for a first stage of expansion that would increase the bed capacity from the existing 800 to 1,200.

Manhattan Borough President Hulan E. Jack discussed the expansion plans yesterday with a group of Harlem community leaders and Dr. Morris E. Jacobs, Commissioner of Hospitals. They met in Mr. Jack's Municipal Building office.

Mr. Jack said that he and Mayor Wagner had agreed to seek from the Board of Estimate funds in the 1959 capital budget for land needed for the first stage of the expansion.

No estimate of the cost of the proposed first stage was available, but the assessed valuation of the land needed for it is \$961,000. Because of the job of finding new homes for 400 families now on the site, Dr. Jacobs said, it is unlikely that construction can get under way before 1960.

Street May Be Closed

Mr. Jack said that the land needed for the expansion now planned was the western half of the block between 135th and 136th Street, fronting on the east side of Lenox Avenue. The Borough President will move to close 136th Street between Fifth and Lenox Avenues to round out the needed site.

Dr. Jacobs said that he was sympathetic to requests by the Harlem community that the existing hospital be expanded into a Harlem Hospital Medical Center. At the same time, he said, the plans now under con-

sideration would produce a "very excellent" medical facility.

According to Dr. Jacobs, the existing 407-bed building is to be razed and a new 500-bed hospital erected in the first stage of the expansion program.

Construction of a 233-bed building is now 95 per cent finished, Dr. Jacobs explained, and sixty additional beds will be made available by remodeling and existing 260-bed women's pavilion.

The first-stage program also calls for construction of a nurses' residence and school, a building for staff quarters and a powerhouse.

19d 1958

CHIO

Champion Gives Mercy \$88,000

Trustees of the Champion Paper Foundation have announced a gift of \$88,000 to the current Mercy Hospital expansion project.

Butler County American
Reuben B. Robertson, Jr., foundation president and president of the board of the Champion Paper and Fibre Co., in announcing the gift said \$12,000 of the amount already has been made available to Mercy Hospital under terms of a previous Foundation grant and that the balance would be paid in five annual installments.

Total of \$18,880
A total of \$600,000 is being solicited from Hamilton industries to help finance part of the hospital's expansion project.

St. Anthony Hospital Adds Negro to Staff

The appointment of George I. Lythcott, M. D., to the staff of St. Anthony hospital in Oklahoma City was announced this week by Sister M. Agnes, hospital administrator, and L. J. Starrey, M. D., chief of staff.

This marks the first appointment of a Negro physician to the staff of St. Anthony hospital.

Dr. Lythcott, a specialist in diseases of infants and children, with offices for private practice at 128 N. E. 2nd, is on the faculty of the University of Oklahoma School of Medicine and is director of the Children's Clinic at Crippled Children's hospital.

Negro Doctor Is Named To Hospital Staff

Oklahoma City, Feb. 11— The appointment of George I. Lythcott, M. D., to the staff of St. Anthony hospital in Oklahoma City was announced this week by Sister M. Agnes, hospital administrator, and L. J. Starrey, M. D., chief of staff. This marks the first appointment of a Negro physician to the staff of St. Anthony hospital.

Dr. Lythcott, a specialist in diseases of infants and children, with offices for private practice at 128 N. E. 2nd, is on the faculty of the University of Oklahoma School of Medicine and is director of the Children's Clinic at Crippled Children's hospital.

Theobald Awaits Call
Deputy Mayor John J. Theobald said he received the letter of resignation "a couple of weeks ago" and asked Dr. Coleman "to think it over and call me."

"I am still waiting for the call," Dr. Theobald said.

It has been common knowledge that Dr. Coleman was not anxious to be reappointed for a second seven-year term in 1955 when he was renamed by Mayor Wagner.

At that time several organizations including the Urban League of Greater New York and the United Parents Association urged that the post be given to the Rev. Dr. Gardner Calvin Taylor, rector of the Concord Baptist Church, Brooklyn.

Dr. Taylor, a vice president of the league and a militant figure in the fight for integration, was not considered seriously at City Hall although the Mayor appointed him in 1955 to the Commission on Inter-group Relations, headed by Herbert Bayard Swope.

Asked yesterday if he would consider the post on the board if it were offered to him Dr. Taylor replied, "I would give it everything I have."

Dr. Coleman, who is coordinator-secretary of the board's Commission on Integration and vice chairman of the Committee on Finance and Budget, has not appeared at a board meeting since December. He and Mrs. Cecile Ruth Sands are the Brooklyn members on the board.

Before his first appointment to the board by Mayor William O. Dwyer, Dr. Coleman was a member of the Board of Higher Education for two years.

Lab Technologist To Take Training At Mayo Clinic



MRS. GHITA WILLIAMS

Mrs. Ghita Williams, 816 N. E. 5th, a laboratory technologist at Mercy hospital, has been selected to go to the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn., for special training in blood oxygen tests.

The only technologist at Mercy hospital selected to take this training, Mrs. Williams will spend three weeks study at the world-famous medical center. Upon her return to Oklahoma City, she will administer the laboratory part of the tests at Mercy hospital. Blood oxygen is a relatively new field in cardiac diagnosis, according to Mrs. Williams, and the hospital is not yet set up to give the tests, but will be upon the young technologist's return from Minnesota.

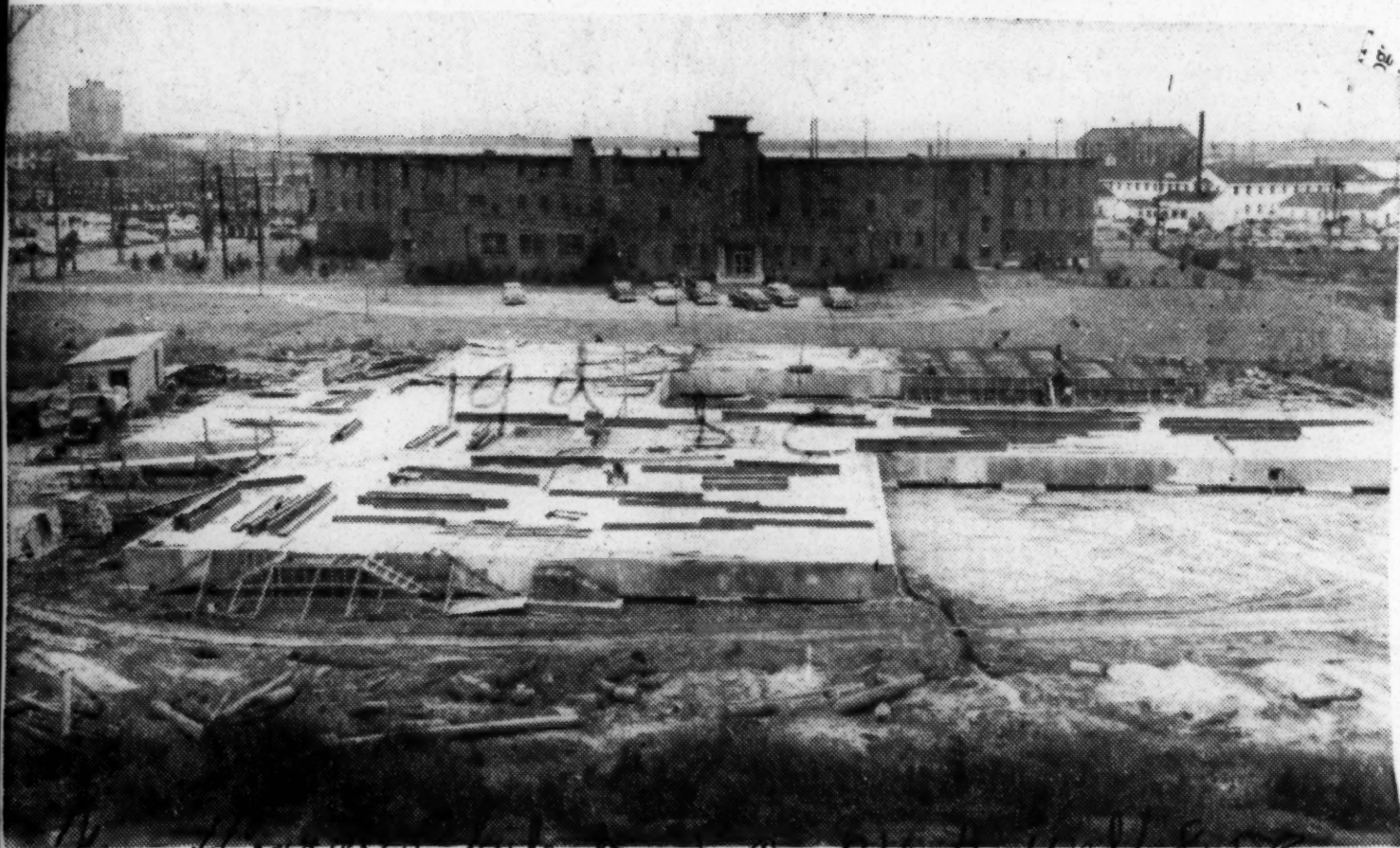
The first and only member of her race to be appointed to work in the Mercy hospital laboratory as a technologist, Mrs. Williams has been employed there four years. She was assigned to the laboratory post after taking training in laboratory technology at Mercy hospital in 1954-55. Prior to that she had worked for an Oklahoma City physician.

Mrs. Williams' interest in medical technology may be traced back to the three years that she spent at Langston university, where her major subjects were biology and chemistry.

She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oria Anderson who live northeast of the city near Choctaw, Okla. Her husband, William Williams, is a clerk in the U. S. Post Office.

19d 1958

SOUTH CAROLINA



News of Charleston, S.C. P.O. Box 11, W. 8-58
Workmen Ready To Start Brick Work On New Negro Hospital

Masonry work on the McClennan-Banks Memorial Hospital on Courtenay Drive will begin this week, weather permitting. Henry C. Cheves III of Charleston Contractors, Inc., said the work is proceeding on schedule. The new hospital is located between

the Medical College of South Carolina and Pinehaven Tuberculosis Hospital. It will have 31 beds and will contain about 25,000 square feet of floor space. Financed by the county and federal government, the new hospital will cost \$539,579. (Staff Photo.)

19d 1958

TENNESSEE

Hubbard accredited

The American
NASHVILLE, Tenn. — The Board of Commissioners of the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals has approved the recommendation that Hubbard Hospital of Meherry near ~~Memphis~~ *Memphis* be again accredited as a result of the evaluation survey conducted on Oct. 27.

Salk's New Work Is No Surprise



DR. JONAS SALK

Defender #3
Chicago Ill.
(INS) — The extension of Dr. Jonas E. Salk's research into cancer and possibly other dread diseases should come as no surprise.

Sat. 1-11-58
When his polio vaccine was proclaimed effective in 1955, the test-tube thin scientist made it plain that he wanted to win wars against disease, not battles alone.

Now it is apparent that Dr. Salk had embarked on a new research era even before the polio one has come to a close. The lights are on late at night once more in his University of Pittsburgh laboratory.

There are probably nights again when slim Donna Salk doesn't see her husband until after supper and perhaps for until after the three Salk sons have gone to bed.

For almost coldly, Dr. Salk regards his work as a job to be done, a "social obligation," no matter how much time it takes. Inside, he is thinking, of course, of the suffering to be alleviated—or prevented.

Jonas Edward Salk was born Oct. 28, 1914 in New York City of humble immigrant parents. He was a 15-year-old freshman at City college when he took his first science course — "just out of curiosity."

That curiosity has taken him a long way.

The scientist's incisiveness shows in his conversation as well about his work, he replies in rapid sentences aimed at the point of the inquiry. He rarely fumbles for the right word or thought.

Circumstances which rocketed Dr. Salk into headlines don't seem to have damaged his "humility."

The balding scientist still takes great pains to make certain that his assistants, and other scientists who did the spadework, get due credit.

Dr. Salk married Donna Lind say, a social worker, in 1939. Their

three children are Darrell, 10; Peter, 13; and Jonathan, 7.

When he has time, Dr. Salk likes nothing better than hiking with his boys or spending a few hours out of doors, exploring nature's haunts.

Now and again, he and his wife may take in one of the concerts by the Pittsburgh symphony at Syria Mosque.

But if you were to ask Dr. Salk about his hobbies, he would probably say as he has in the past: Working from "before dawn until after dusk."



POLIO FIGHTER.—Charles H. Bynum, director of interracial activities for the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis was one of the speakers at the Mid-Winter Workshop of the National Newspaper Publishers Association recently in the nation's capital. Among his remarks, he said "pre-school children, teenagers and young adults have been slowest in securing the protection afforded by the Salk polio vaccine." He pointed out that the American public, through March of Dimes contributions to the NFIP, developed a safe and effective vaccine. But the American public has not taken full advantage of the protection made possible by support of the polio fund drives.

HEALTH AGENCY REPORTS 62% DROP IN POLIO

Washington, Jan. 4 (AP)—Another sharp drop in the number of polio cases last year was reported today by the United States public health service.

The service said tentative figures put the number of cases during 1957 at 5,894. That compares with 15,400 in the previous year and 29,270 in 1955, the first year in which Salk polio vaccine was generally used.

The number of cases of

paralytic polio last year was put at 2,159, compared with 7,911 cases in the calendar year 1956 and 13,850 in 1955.

Fewer Paralysis Cases

"Thus the incidence of all types of poliomyelitis declined 62 per cent in 1957 as compared with 1956, and paralytic cases declined about 73 per cent," the service said.

"For the first time since data on paralytic status of cases became available, cases with paralysis were fewer in number than nonparalytic cases at the end of the year."

"Preliminary information on age distribution of cases in 1957 shows that the attack rate for paralytic disease was twice as high as the nonparalytic rate in persons under 5 years of age."

Attack Rates Listed

"In the age group 5 to 9 years the nonparalytic rate was twice that for paralytic cases. The highest attack rate for paralytic cases occurred in children 1 and 2 years of age, and the highest rates for nonparalytic cases were in children 6 and 7 years of age."

The service said the attack rate was significantly lower among persons who had received polio vaccine, adding that:

"Approximately 7 per cent of the paralytic and 17 per cent of the nonparalytic cases reported in 1957 had received three or more injections of vaccine."

In New York, Basil O'Connor, president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, said in a review of 1957 that while there was a dramatic drop in polio cases last year, an epidemic is possible this year among millions of unvaccinated persons.

O'Connor said it was still too early to draw scientific conclusions from the simple comparison of Salk vaccine injections with the rate of polio because 1957 may have been a year of low virulence.

Plan Vaccine Tests

Cincinnati, Jan. 4 (AP)—Dr. Albert Sabin, noted virus researcher, said today that co-operating scientists and health workers in foreign countries plan to test his new polio vaccine on one million persons in 1958.

The Sabin vaccine, which uses a live but tamed virus, will be tried on citizens of Russia, Sweden, Italy, Holland, Japan, Mexico, Chile, South Africa, and Malaya.

Dr. Sabin, in an interview here after returning from the Polio Foundation at Warm Springs, Ga., said countries outside the United States were chosen because it is scientifically important to hold trials where Salk vaccine has

not already been used. He said he tested the vaccine on his wife, their two daughters, and three neighbor children last spring. "They had no immunity to polio before they took it," Sabin said. "Now tests have shown they are im-

mune."

Surgeon General Urges Polio Shots For Small Children

WASHINGTON (INS)—Surgeon General Leroy E. Burney Monday announced a new campaign to urge polio vaccinations for all children under five—the age group most threatened by the disease.

Burney said medical organizations will join with government agencies to support the vaccination effort, but he warned that parents themselves must "take the initiative" to have their children inoculated before the polio season starts.

He said that new information compiled by the Public Health Service shows a "substantially higher rate among children under five than in other susceptible age groups."

One-year-old children, he said, are in the worse danger of catching the paralytic disease, with an attack rate of 57 per million youngsters. Among young adults the rate is eight per million.

Burney said that the Public Health Service will continue to urge vaccinations for all persons under 40 while emphasizing the importance of polio shots for younger children.

He said the new findings will be made available to the American Academy of Pediatrics and the American Academy of General Practice for distribution to their members.

An ample supply of more than 30 million cubic centimeters of vaccine is on hand, Burney said.

POLIO DIMES GET NEW

Dimes To Be Used In War 4 Other Major Health Problems

Public demand for new horizons for the organization supported by the March of Dimes has been constant since it became apparent, in 1955, that control of paralytic polio was in sight, Mr. O'Connor said.

On May 21, 1958, the 50th Annual Governors Conference, meeting in Miami, expressed the nature of public demand with unanimously passed resolution calling upon the National Foundation to "keep intact and expand its meaningful voluntary association, in order to continue its service in new areas of scientific research and to assist medical science to meet and conquer other unsolved diseases which plague mankind."

the safety and effectiveness of the Salk vaccine. It could only have been carried out through a voluntary association of the size of the National Foundation, which had the confidence of the American people."

RESEARCH CLUES

Freedom to follow research clues wherever they lead will be combined with necessary limitations on patient aid in the beginning, O'Connor stated. The limitations result from the enormity of the size of the problem: At least 11,000,000 persons have arthritis and rheumatism; 250,000 children are born with significant birth defects each year (excluding birth injuries), and an estimated 150,000 persons who have had paralytic polio will require some assistance in the years ahead.

It is planned to offer patient aid at first only to arthritis patients through 18 years of age and to children suffering from malformations of the central nervous system, also through age 18, Mr. O'Connor said. Rheumatoid arthritis is the most serious of the

The new program was adopted and would ultimately surpass the after five years of unprecedented polio patient aid program, largest investigation of areas of need in the health field and careful assessment of the strengths of the National Foundation that could be applied to other problems. Conferences were held with medical, civic and governmental leaders, as well as representatives of National Foundation chapters from all regions of the country. The Board of Trustees approved the program on May 28, 1958.

The New Program of The National Foundation

Researcher P 11 Chung, Sel.	Research	Professional Education	Patient Aid
Polio	YES	YES	YES
VIRUS DISEASES	YES	YES	NO
ARTHRITIS	YES	YES	YES*
BIRTH DEFECTS	YES	YES	YES*
CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DISORDERS	YES	YES	NO

* Patient aid for children through 18 is being developed for the near future.

NEW YORK — Slim, shiny dimes that did a million dollar job defeating the scourge of crippling polio, now will be marshalled in a war against four other major health problems.

Basil O'Connor, president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, the organization that made possible the Salk polio vaccine, outlined its new program of future attack on disease and disability last week. "This is our concept for the future. The development of an organized voluntary force in the fields of medical research, patient care and professional education, flexible enough to meet new health problems as they arise with specific goals in mind," O'Connor said. "The heart of the new program is research. Research will not be confined to a single disease but major health problems affecting

millions of Americans and urgently in need of increased public attention and support, he asserted. The expanded program will be financed, he said, through the traditional March of Dimes conducted each January since 1938 by volunteers in 3,100 chapters across the country. "An attack on any disease requires a program much broader in concept than is usually understood," O'Connor stated. "Such a broad program may properly lead, as it has over the last 20 years in polio, into other areas. Our experience with viruses has demonstrated this process. At this moment virologists have uncovered clues pointing in many hopeful directions other than polio that should be followed up."

O'Connor made it clear that the enlarged program, while a natural outgrowth of work done in the course of finding a polio preventive and caring for public victims, is a beginning program only and that the National Foundation — by contributing its 20 years of broad experience in the field of health to the solution of other perplexing diseases of mankind — hopes to shorten the period within which these diseases may be solved. "There is need for a flexible, publicly supported foundation today," he continued. "It is needed because of its vast freedom to move promptly and effectively as shifts appear in the curtain that still covers the unknown in the field of health. This was dramatically demonstrated by the nationwide field trials of the polio vaccine in 1954, which established

the rheumatic cripples, annually affects an estimated 30,000 children and adolescents, of whom some 16,000 can be expected to seek treatment each year. It is planned to work primarily with this group in the beginning because most good can be done for them and the most learned of benefit to all arthritis sufferers, he explained. "We also plan to aid some 8,000 patients annually with birth defects of the central nervous system that are treatable," O'Connor added. "Among these conditions are spina bifida (open spine), encephalocele (open skull) and hydrocephalus (water on the brain.) While it is not planned initially to provide patient aid for children born each year with congenitally caused mental retardation," Mr.

O'Connor continued, "we believe public's willingness to finance it." O'Connor stressed that no attempt will be made to duplicate health agency on a national scale. The two new disease areas were chosen not only because of their importance to millions of Americans but also because the experience and skills of those working in the polio field can be utilized in the polio field most effectively in these areas, Mr. O'Connor indicated. He said the patient aid programed most effectively in these areas, Board of Trustees approved the program on May 28, 1958.

New Grants For Polio Announced

NEW YORK — New appropriations totaling \$608,000 for the training of professional workers to help ease critical shortages in the health field were announced by Basil O'Connor, president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

The appropriations will provide scholarships or fellowships for physicians, scientific investigators, physical therapists, teachers of physical and occupational therapy. They will bring the National Foundation's allocations for aid to promising students, professional organizations and schools to \$28,000,000 since 1938.

"Thanks to the generosity of the American public in the March of Dimes over the years, the National Foundation has been able to support in training more than 4,500 promising young men and women during terms of study ranging from one to four years each," O'Connor said.

"Among those helped in preparation for a career in scientific research was Dr. Jonas E. Salk.

"In physical therapy and medical social work alone, the National Foundation has awarded scholarships to a number equal to one-third of those now working in both specialties in this country. In addition, short-term awards have been made to nearly 2,400 others for specialized study."



SURVIVAL IS NOT ENOUGH — Victims of polio, Linda T., three years old; Charles, who is five; Alfred, nine, and Linda D., nine, have survived the vicious attacks of the disease. But survival is not enough. Among these four youngsters there have been three surgical operations and the use of three sets

of braces, two corsets, a pelvic band and a splint plus the continued services of several skilled professional men and women, who have been trained with funds raised in the March of Dimes. Join your local March of Dimes NOW.

Basil O'Connor To Speak Here

COLUMBUS, Ga. — Basil O'Connor, president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, will speak here at Spencer Senior High School, Dec. 1 at 4:15 p. m. at which time he will outline the new scope of the expanded program of the National Foundation, formerly known as the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

The public is cordially invited to attend.

Crippling Polio Still Increasing

P 5 A
WASHINGTON — (P) — New

cases of paralytic polio are continuing to increase, the Public Health Service said Friday.

Last week the states reported 90 new paralytic cases, compared with a revised figure of 70 in the week ended Aug. 2 and 72 in the comparable 1957 week. Total polio cases also are mounting. There were 201 reported last week, 25 per cent more than the 161 in the week ended Aug. 2 but far below the 357 in the comparable week last year. The median for the week for the 1953-57 span is 1,409 cases.

Increases in incidence last week were greater in the New England, East North Central and South Atlantic states.

Michigan reported the largest number of cases, but its 39 included eight delayed reports which should have come

in during previous weeks.

Texas was next with 17. Other states reporting 10 or more cases were New Jersey 16, Ohio 14, Mississippi 12 and New York 10.

The Health Service report said seven of 46 cases that have occurred in Hawaii recently were in persons who had had three doses of polio vaccine. In five of the seven cases the recommended course of three shots had been completed more than a year prior to onset of the illness.



THEY WILL NOT WANT—Meet three polio victims who have been assured by the National Foundation that they will have medical care and intensive rehabilitation as long as is necessary for them to return to an active and useful life. Left to right: Lena Chin, 6; Mrs. Carol Veitinger, 22, and Barbara Berrios, 11. All three are being helped by the Greater New York Chapter of the National Foundation of Infantile Paralysis. The Salk vaccine, developed with March of Dimes support, is preventing paralytic polio from striking other young people.

Polio Foundation Broadens Field of Research to Include Four Major Health Problems

NEW YORK CITY — Basil O'Connor, president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, made a momentous

announcement Tuesday at a meeting held in the Waldorf-Astoria to members of the press, radio and television. With the problem of future

paralytic polio solved by the Salk vaccine, and because during the research into the cause of the crippling disease, the virus infection led into other fields (i. e. cancer), the foundation has decided to widen its field of operations to include other health problems which have had inadequate attention to date.

The new program, to be called the National Foundation will not only deal with the more than 150,000 polio patients who still need care, but it will delve into the background, via research, of arthritis, birth defects (malformations), rheumatism, cancer and disorders of the central nervous system.

THE VERY important work of the volunteers throughout the nation (31,000 chapters) will still march during January in the annual March of Dimes campaign, but from now on, the funds solicited will be used in five fields of research instead of one.

Mr. O'Connor, erudite and exceptionally adroit in answering questions, never at a loss for words, said that now as never before, the volunteers whom he termed the life blood of the foundation, would be needed in greater numbers. The foundation will never neglect polio; it will continue its rehabilitation program, its patient aid, but it will also move deeply into the field of other diseases believed to be influenced by virus, and where research has been inadequate.

DURING A CLOSED TV circuit program aimed at volunteers in 52 key cities, Dr. Jonas Salk, Pittsburgh professor of preventive medicine and for whom the polio vaccine was named, appeared on a special medical panel. Other notables on the panel included Dr. Herman E. Hillboe, Dr. Jessie Wright, University of Pittsburgh; Dr. Walter Bauer, Harvard Medical School; Dr. Frank L. Horsfall Jr., Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, and Dr. Stewart Hilton Clifford, Harvard.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was a special guest.

National Foundation staff members who were resource people during the morning press conference included Raymond H. Barrows, Dr. Thomas H. Rivers, Melvin A. Glasser, Dr. William S. Clark, Dr. Gilbert Dalldorf and Dr. Catherine Worthingham.

Americans Under 40 Are Warned To Get Polio Shots

WASHINGTON — Dr. Leroy E. Burney, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, Monday issued a new warning to the 40 million Americans under 40 years of age who have not yet been vaccinated against poliomyelitis.

"We are now entering the season when the number of polio cases customarily reaches a peak", Dr. Burney said, "Last week, 52 cases of paralytic polio were reported, making it the highest week so far this year. The figure for the first time is higher than the corresponding week in 1957, when there were 50 cases. As of July 19, there was a total of 438 paralytic cases so far this year as compared with 780 cases for the same period in 1957."

"Even before the development of the vaccine, there were years when the incidence of poliomyelitis was naturally low. We know that 1956 and 1957 were such years because there was relatively little polio among the unvaccinated portion of the population. Should 1958 prove to be a year of natural high incidence, it is possible that there will be many cases among the 55 percent of the population under 40 who are not fully vaccinated."

NEED THREE SHOTS

"For maximum protection the full series of three shots are needed. Physicians in practice and in health departments are urged to make every effort to provide the full course of three injections."

"While the Public Health Service has recommended a series of three shots on a mass basis as a public health measure to give high levels of protection to the greatest number, physicians in individual cases may well recommend and parents may wish a fourth or booster injection of vaccine to be given a year or more after the series of three. This added protection will be particularly important in individuals living in or going to high incidence areas or where other personal factors make the greatest margin of safety desirable."

The American Academy of Pediatrics has recommended to its membership that a fourth shot of vaccine is advisable this year for those persons who received their third injection a year or more ago.

Polio Foundation To Change Name, Fight Other Diseases

BY PATRICIA McCORMACK
International News Service
Medical Science Editor

WARM SPRINGS, Ga. —

(INS)—A quest for the secret of life itself will launch the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis into battle against not one, but "many" diseases now that polio has been conquered.

The new era of scientific conquest will concern itself with possible virus links between cancer, mental retardation, physical deformities at birth, heart disease, rheumatoid arthritis and even mental illness—one of the least understood cripples of all.

KEY POLIO fighters started to part the curtain hiding "new causes" during a Victory Rally over infantile paralysis which ended last week at Warm Springs.

It has been suggested by at least one key polio scientist that the name of the organization be changed to the National Foundation for Preventive Medicine.

In a speech hailing the foundation's growth Dr. Jonas F. Salk last week reminded that the name of the organization will be changed. But he added:

"THIS WILL not change the fundamental character of the institution that has become the instrument whereby people can do for themselves and their fellow man, what might not otherwise be done.

Basil O'Connor, National Foundation president, told the 300 dignitaries attending the Victory Rally last week about exciting new March of Dimes Research. Then he noted:

"THE SIGNIFICANCE of this is simply that scientists en-

gaged in basic research hoping to throw light on polio problems, uncovered new knowledge affecting other research, other diseases, other medical problems."

RECENTLY THE foundation granted more than \$300,000 to Dr. Salk to spark investigations into the possibility of developing a universal vaccine to protect mankind against such virus invasions.

One week ago he reported a breakthrough, in the complicated world of microscopes and test tubes, which has been described as significant in the search for a cancer vaccine or control over cancer.

IN TRANSITION, as disclosed here, the foundation also will continue a big Patient Aid Program concentrated first on the rehabilitation of some 300,000 polio victims—people who were born too soon for the polio vaccine.

The Georgia Warm Springs Foundation, birthplace of the national foundation and pace setter for March of Dimes Aid Programs, already is treating many disabled by diseases and conditions not related to polio. Among them are amputees and arthritics.

At last year's end (1957), the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis estimated that 57,800 polio victims received March of Dimes aid during the year, of which about 53,000 were post-acute cases stricken a year or years ago. Help them to a life better than bare survival by giving to the 1958 March of Dimes.

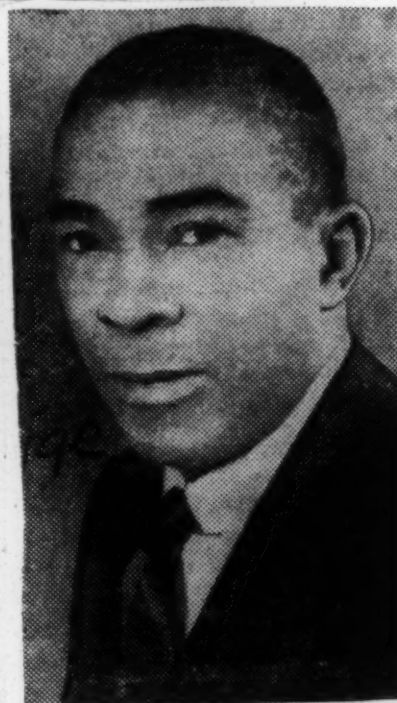
HEALTH FOR ALL

Polio Interracial Head Urges Vaccine Shots

Washington, D. C., — "Polio will continue to strike those persons who have failed to get their polio shots," Charles H. Bynum, director of interracial activities for the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, stated in remarks to the Mid-Winter Workshop of the National Newspaper Publishers Association. Mr. Bynum said: "pre-school children, teenagers and young adults have been slowest in securing the protection afforded by the Salk polio vaccine."

Bynum pointed out that "the American public, through March of Dimes contributions to the N.F.I.P., developed a safe and effective vaccine. But the American public has not taken full advantage of the protection made possible by support of the polio fund drive."

"Until the tens of thousands of polio victims who can benefit from modern methods of rehabilitation have been restored to maximum recovery levels, the fight against polio must continue. There is no victory until those crippled by polio have received the full benefits of new methods of rehabilitation developed with March of Dimes support," Bynum concluded.



Charles H. Bynum

SURVIVAL IS NOT ENOUGH



Address: Little Rock, Ark. P. 1
MARCH OF DIMES RECIPIENT—Marilyn Moore, daughter of Mrs. Johnnie Fay Moore, Route 1, North Little Rock is pictured with equipment provided by March of Dimes funds. Marilyn was stricken with polio in November, 1956 and was in a respirator for two months. She was hospitalized for four additional months and returns weekly for physical therapy treatments to stretch muscles and prevent deformities. This seven year old girl is paralyzed in both shoulders and arms and legs. The muscles in her back have been destroyed so that she cannot stand alone. Since being stricken with polio, March of Dimes has spent \$3,316.73 on her care to this date.



Edna Marie, 2 years old, was stricken by polio June 6, 1957. She did not have three shots of Salk polio vaccine. In 1958 several thousand little girls and boys, and adults, will be crippled by polio unless they are protected with Salk shots. March of Dimes funds were used to develop the Salk vaccine and are used to provide the best available care for polio patients without regard to age, race, creed or color. Join the March of Dimes with dollars, Jan. 2-31. Thru 1-16-58

TEENS AGAINST POLIO



Lillie M. Watson (right) of Eufaula, Ala. and the New Home-

makers Association, joins with Jane McCann (left) of East Lansing, chairman of Michigan TEENS AGAINST POLIO; and David J. Kupferstein of Rockville Center, N. Y. and Key Club International; to urge your generous support of the March of Dimes. Teens all over the nation are working in their local March of Dimes campaigns. These future leaders of the nation work through their various organizations, schools, and as individuals, to encourage other teens to get their Salk polio shots and to raise March of Dimes funds to support the service program of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. The 1958 drive ends Jan. 31.

19e 1958

NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR INFANTILE PARALYSIS

NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR INFANTILE PARALYSIS ANNOUNCES NEW PROGRAM

Daily Activity Sheet. Wed. 7-23-58
A program that will permit a scientific assault on major health problems of the nation, with arthritis and birth defects as initial new targets, was announced this week by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

Jurkiewicz Institute
Basil O'Connor, president of the organization that made possible the Salk polio vaccine, outlined its broad new program of future attack on disease and disability at a press conference in New York on Tuesday, July 22.

While carrying on the winning fight against polio, the National Foundation, as it now will be known, will continue its history-making virus research program and investigations of disorders of the central nervous system, and will add research and patient aid in arthritis and birth defects (congenital malformations), Mr. O'Connor said.

The expanded program will be financed through the traditional March of Dimes conducted each January by volunteers in 3,100 county chapters across the country.

POLIO LICKED

Jackson News
Map New.
Jackson Messenger
Drive On
Sun. 7-22-58
Arthritis

A new program of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis will include a scientific assault on arthritis and birth defects, it was announced today by Basil O'Connor, president of the organization.

At a press conference this morning at New York's Waldorf Astoria Hotel, O'Connor outlined the foundation's broad new program of attack on disease and disability.

He presented the new program to key volunteers in 52 cities by closed circuit television this afternoon. Mississippians viewed the announcement in the Victory Room at Heidelberg Hotel at 1:30 p. m.

O'Connor said the National Foundation, as it now will be known, would (1) carry on its winning fight against polio, (2) continue its history-making virus research program and (3) investigate disorders of the central nervous system, and to these activities would add research and patient aid in the near future, a program in (4) arthritis and (5) birth defects.

WIDE PROGRAM

"This is our concept for the future: The development of an organized voluntary force in the fields of medical research, patient care and professional education, flexible enough to meet new health problems as they arise, with specific goals initially," O'Connor said.

Arthritis and birth defects are major health problems affecting millions of Americans and urgently in need of increased public attention and support, he pointed out.

The expanded program will be financed, he said, through the traditional March of Dimes conducted each January since 1938 by volunteers in 3,100 chapters across the country.

It is planned to offer patient aid first only to arthritis patients through 18 years of age and children suffering from malformations of the central nervous system also, through age 18.

He said it is planned to work primarily with those suffering from rheumatoid arthritis, the most serious of the rheumatic cripplingers.

"We also plan to aid some 8,000 patients annually with birth defects of the central nervous system that are treatable," he added. "While it is not planned initially to provide patient aid for children born each year with congenitally caused mental retardation, we believe our research program may offer new hope in prevention and treatment of this problem."

The Arthritis and Rheumatism

Foundation voiced regret that the polio foundation had not seen fit to join forces in combating arthritis, but instead was entering the field on its own.

Today's statement by the arthritis foundation came six days after the two foundations disclosed that a proposed merger had been rejected by the arthritis foundation.

NO DUPLICATION

O'Connor stressed that no attempt will be made to duplicate the work of other voluntary agencies, although as scientific breakthroughs occur they will be pursued wherever they lead.

The foundation head said the patient aid program in the two new areas would eventually be larger than anything hitherto achieved in either field, and would ultimately surpass the polio patient aid program, largest ever conducted by a voluntary health agency on a national scale.

O'Connor pointed out that the experience and skills of those working in the polio field can be most effectively utilized in these areas. "You might say that we have grown into our new program by following leads that ranged far beyond polio."

The new program was adopted after five years of unprecedented investigation of areas of need in the health field and careful assessment of the strengths of the National Foundation that could be applied to other problems. Conferences were held with medical and governmental leaders as well as representatives of N-

19e 1958

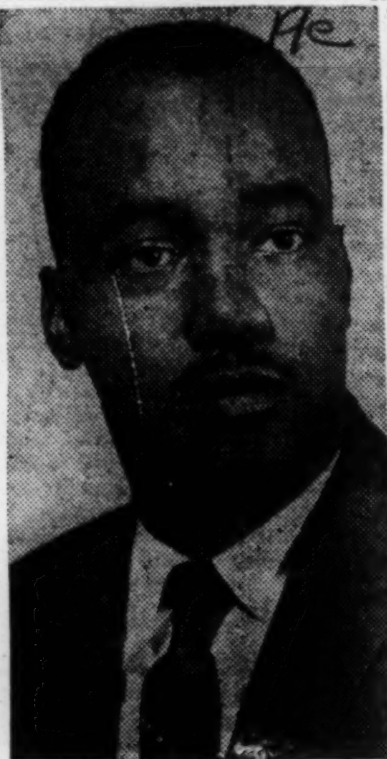
Appointed Assistant Director in Foundation

New York, N. Y.—Samuel B. Ethridge of Mobile, Ala., has been appointed assistant director of interracial activities of the National Foundation, it was announced by Basil O'Connor, president of the organization supported by the March of Dimes. Ethridge will assist in interpreting the program of the National Foundation for organized groups. He will serve national headquarters and field staff as a consultant on interracial activities, working closely with Charles H. Bynum, director of interracial activities.

Ethridge has been a volunteer worker with the National Foundation for the past ten years. He has served both as a leader in March of Dimes activities and as a board member of the Mobile County Chapter of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. He also has been active in various other organizations including the Community Chest, Boy Scouts, Y. M. C. A., N. E. A., and P. T. A.

Before joining the staff of the National Foundation, Ethridge was a supervisor of instruction in the Mobile Public Schools. He has been a high school teacher and an elementary school principal in the same system. He is a veteran of World War II with service in the Army Air Corps and the Medical Corps.

He is a graduate of Allen Institute of Mobile, Ala., Stillman Junior College of Tuscaloosa, Ala., Howard University, Washington, D. C., and the University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio.



Samuel B. Ethridge
**Polio Foundation
Aiming Its Sights
At Other Killers**

NEW YORK, July 22. — (UPI) —The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, a giant fund-raising organization which led the victorious fight against polio, announced Tuesday it was turning its attention to other dread killers and cripples of mankind.

Foundation President Basil O'Connor said the organization would be known in the future simply as the National Foundation and would expand its activities to take in all the virus diseases, arthritis, diseases of the central nervous system and the congenital diseases known as "birth defects."

O'Connor said the foundation also would continue its war against polio until every American was protected by the Salk vaccine and there no longer were any polio victims to treat.

The virus diseases include the common cold and the various strains of influenza, which have killed millions. Diseases of the central nervous system include cerebral palsy, multiple sclerosis and myasthenia gravis, all of which already have smaller foundations concentrating on conquering them.

O'Connor said these, with arthritis, rheumatism and the

NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR INFANTILE PARALYSIS NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

congenital diseases, were picked by the foundation for its new work because they are related to fields which polio researchers invaded in their fight to conquer infantile paralysis.

The Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation, which has been battling those diseases for 10 years, said it was "regrettable" that the polio foundation "should have not seen fit to join forces with the Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation in order to utilize our medical and scientific resources to carry on the advances we have achieved to date and thus to present a unified front to the problems of arthritis."

Polio Foundation Adds Work in 4 Other Fields

Members of Georgia chapters of the National Foundation Tuesday heard and saw President Basil O'Connor raise the sights of the Foundation to include as targets four other fields as well as polio.

The Georgia members attended a closed-circuit television broadcast at the Dinkler-Plaza Hotel. They heard O'Connor and other national officers of the foundation explain the new aims, now being added as the Salk vaccine forecasts the end of polio as a crippling disease.

The other fields the foundation will tackle are virus research, already well under way as a result of polio research; disorders of the nervous system; arthritis and birth defects.

The addition of arthritis to the field of study taken on by the foundation brought an immediate reaction of "regrettable" from the Arthritis Foundation that the polio foundation "should not have seen fit to join forces with the Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation . . . to present a unified front to the problems of arthritis," according to Floyd B. Odum, national chairman of the arthritis group.

O'Connor did not comment on Odum's remarks during the hour-and-a-half telecast.

The national president said that from now on the foundation would be known simply as the National Foundation rather than the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. The group will continue to use the January March of Dimes to raise funds for research, education and treatment.

After the broadcast, Edgar J. Forio, chairman of the Fulton-DeKalb Chapter of the foundation, was moderator at a panel discussion of problems raised by the broadening of the aims of the foundation.

Appearing as panel members were Dr. Robert L. Bennett, medical director, Georgia Warm Springs Foundation; Dr. Frank Anderson, medical director, poliomyelitis respiratory and rehabilitation center, Talmadge Hospital,

Augusta; Capt. Mary Williams, chapter chairman, Muscogee-Chatahoochee Chapter; Wilber Crawford, assistant to the president, National Foundation, and Bill Ferry, state representative, National Foundation.

In the telecast, O'Connor introduced Dr. Thomas M. Rivers, Jonesboro-born vice president for medical affairs of the foundation. Dr. Rivers outlined the three-part medical program, including research, professional education, and patient aid, and how each will be applied to the new aspects of the Foundation.

Dr. Jonas E. Salk, developer of the vaccine which bears his name, and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt were among those introduced on the telecast.

O'Connor said that with the Salk vaccine giving promise to wipe out polio, the foundation, with 3,100 chapters, was left with the choice of either going into other fields or disbanding entirely. He said that the broader field would offer a greater challenge than had ever been presented by polio alone.

"Tomorrow is not for the timid or the tired," O'Connor said. "This expansion is a logical expansion of our present activity."

11 MILLION

O'Connor pointed out that at least 11 million persons have arthritis or rheumatism; 250,000 children are born with significant birth defects each year—defects present at birth not due to injury at birth but of a congenital nature, and an estimated 150,000 persons still need care because of paralytic polio.

O'Connor said the other two phases—virus research and diseases of the central nervous system—would involve such diseases as the common cold, various strains of influenza, cerebral palsy, multiple sclerosis, and myas-

thenia gravis. All of the crippling diseases have smaller foundations concentrating on conquering them.

O'Connor said the foundation's new work would not "duplicate the work of other voluntary agencies."

Arthritis Foundation Chairman Odum said his agency would have joined forces with the National Foundation but did not because it was not given necessary assurances that the foundation would "raise more or spend more."

"It's questionable whether, with his shotgun approach, O'Connor can do a better job than we can," Odum said. "O'Connor does not work with the Community Chest or the United Funds. We work with them very closely."

Odum continued, "I confidently expect that within another 10 years our research people will track down the cause of this disease and come up with a final cure."

Mrs. Roosevelt pointed out as she spoke on the telecast that "no one would have expected in 1938, when the foundation was formed, that a cure for polio would be found in 17 years."

19g 1958

Racial Gap In U. S. Mortality Narrowing

199
Life Expectancy Of
Nonwhite Baby Doubled

199
Negro life expectancy
up 33 years since 1900

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Within the last half-century the life expectancy of the typical nonwhite infant in this country has almost doubled, Health Information Foundation reported Monday. *World P. 5*

In its monthly statistical bulletin, "Progress in Health Services," the Foundation pointed out that the nonwhite infant born in 1900 could expect an average lifetime of only 33.0 years. By 1955 the figure had risen to 63.2 years.

This was still seven years less than the comparable average for whites. Nevertheless, said HIF, since 1900 "the decline in nonwhite mortality has been even more striking than the decline for whites." By 1955 nonwhite mortality was down to 10.8 per 1,000 population, only 3.4 above the figure for whites. *Sat. 4-26-58*

11 PERCENT OF POPULATION

According to the U. S. Census Bureau, nonwhites today constitute 11 per cent of the nation's population—18.8 million persons in mid-1957. The vast majority of persons classified as nonwhite are Negroes, and two-thirds of the nonwhite population lives in the South.

Nonwhite have long had higher-than-average death rates from such contagious diseases as pneumonia-influenza and tuberculosis. As medical science and the development of new drugs have brought these diseases more and more under control, the mortality differential between the races has declined. *Sat. 4-26-58*

Nevertheless, the Foundation reported, nonwhites still have a higher than average mortality from most causes of death, notably heart and kidney diseases, cancer, and risks incidental to childbirth.

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT

Continued improvement in the health of the nonwhite population is important, said the Foundation, "not only on humanitarian grounds,

but from the standpoint of the nation as a whole."

"Sickness anywhere in the community is detrimental to all, since contagious diseases may be a reservoir of infection for anyone. And when ill health forces an individual or a group into a largely dependent position, the public at large bears a good deal of the cost.

"By the same token, when the health of a less-privileged group is improved, corresponding advances are often stimulated in other social and economic areas. This has been happening for years in other parts of the world as well as our own country."

NEW YORK—Within the last half-century the life expectancy of the "typical nonwhite infant" in the U. S. has almost doubled, the Health Information Foundation reported today.

In its monthly statistical bulletin, "Progress in Health Services", the foundation said the nonwhite world as well as our own country.

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STILL HAVE "HIGHER-THAN-AVERAGE" MORTALITY

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Things You Should Know



1912 Allen Beatrice Johnson **TRAMMELL**

Advocate, P. 4
RAISED IN BRUNSWICK, GA., AND

EDUCATED IN TUSKEGEE.— SHE BECAME EQUAL-

Jackson Miss
LY FAMOUS AS A PIONEER IN SOCIAL WORK, AS

WELL AS IN NURSING. / AS A GRADUATE FOR HER

LOCAL DEPT. OF HEALTH, IN 1935, SHE HELPED DR.

Sat 7-12-38
WINCHESTER PERFECT A CURE FOR MALARIA /

MARRIED TO GUY R. TRAMMELL IN 1937, SHE WAS

ONE OF THE FIRST TWO NURSE-MIDWIVES TO BE

TRAINED & USED UNDER THE ROSENWALD FUND /

CONTINENTAL FEATURES —

T U E S D A Y

T U S K E G E E I N S T I T U T E

D A I L Y A C T I V I T Y S H E E T

Issued Through Division of Public Relations

Tuesday, April 29, 1958

VOLUME IV

NO. 114

FOR SUPERIOR SERVICE

While we have reported briefly on this item before, additional information has come in which highlights the honor bestowed recently upon Mrs. Eunice Rivers Laurie in a ceremony held in Washington, D. C.

We reported that Mrs. Laurie was one of seven persons receiving Distinguished Service Awards presented by Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Marion B. Folsom. She received the award for her work as a Public Health nurse with a venereal disease control program in Macon County, Alabama.

Not reported was the fact that Mrs. Laurie also received the third annual "Oveta Culp Hobby Award" consisting of an engraved certificate and a cash purse of \$200.

Mrs. Laurie graduated from the then John A. Andrew School of Nursing in 1922. During the first four years following graduation she worked on the Extension Service sponsored "Movable School" with the State Health Department's Bureau of Maternal Hygiene.

Her next assignment was a very vital one. Prior to 1926-27 the Bureau of Vital Statistics had little accurate information on births and deaths of the people of Alabama. In four years of work with this Bureau Mrs. Laurie was able to establish a system of record keeping among midwives, undertakers and registrars to get the state included in the registration area.

Following eight months of service at the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital as Night Supervisor, Mrs. Laurie was employed with the U. S. Public Health Service in the Fall of 1932 and it is through this Service that she was honored.

Mrs. Laurie's friends in Macon County and in Alabama are legend and we are happy to join all of them in expressing our congratulations.

Negro Nurse Wins Highest HEW Award

p. B. 3
By John Lawson
Staff Reporter

HEALTH NURSE HONORED Tuskegee Negro Presented Oveta Hobby Award

WASHINGTON, April 18. — (AP) — Mrs. Eunice Rivers Laurie, a Negro Public Health Service nurse at Tuskegee, Ala., Friday was awarded the Welfare Department's third annual "Oveta Culp Hobby Award."

Mrs. Hobby, first secretary of the department, established a fund to provide the annual award of \$200 and an engraved certificate to be given an outstanding department employee. The recipient is selected from those chosen each year to receive distinguished and superior service awards.

Mrs. Laurie was among seven employees presented distinguished service awards by Secretary Folson at the department's annual honor awards ceremony.

Eunice Rivers Laurie, for 26 years guardian of the medical, legal, financial, personal, insurance and housing problems of 500 Alabama farm workers, won the Department of Health, Education and Welfare's highest honor yesterday.

The news was a complete surprise to the 56-year-old Negro Public Health Service nurse. She stood in the big Department auditorium motionless and bewildered, tears filling her eyes, as Assistant Secretary Edward Foss Wilson announced that she had won the coveted Oveta Culp Hobby Award for "notable service... selfless devotion and skillful human relations." The entire audience was standing.

She was here with seven other Department employees to receive the Distinguished Service Award at the seventh annual Honor Awards Ceremony. The Hobby award she knew nothing about.

The ceremonies, at which more than a hundred employees were also honored with Superior Service Awards, marked the climax of more than a quarter of a century of work among the untutored for Mrs. Laurie, a registered nurse and graduate of Tuskegee Institute.

She has been the keystone in a monumental study of venereal disease control in Eastern Alabama's Macon County, 88 per cent rural and 82 per cent Negro.

The program, begun in 1932, had as its aim to maintain detailed case studies of 600 Negro farm workers, 400 of whom had active syphilis. Nurse Laurie still has most of them in tow.

Sal. 4-19-58

Sal. 4-19-58

Nurses' Association reports progress toward integration

NEW YORK — The American Nurses' Association has issued its 1957 report on "Progress toward Ingergration in Nursing," which points up advances being made in the Association to eliminate discrimination in employment.

Increasingly, the report said, local, state and national units of the professional nursing organizations select their staff, elect officers, appoint committee members, and choose their speakers without regard to race, creed, color, or national origin.

Nurses also are being selected for employment in nursing education and nursing service positions, more and more, solely on the basis of professional qualifications, as are students being accepted into nursing schools, it is reported.

THE REPORT stated that one state nursing association secured "no discrimination" clauses in twelve hospital contracts, and by the end of 1956 had also added such a clause to all its employment standards. Two other state groups secured the inclusion of these standards as revised.

One state association was able to persuade an employer to remove the qualification "white" from his advertisement, and was also attempting to place a colored nurse in an instructor's position in a school which accepts colored students, but had never employed a colored faculty member. Three state associations reported that requests for photographs of applicants had been eliminated from the Professional Counseling and Placement Service application forms.

THE AMERICAN NURSES' ASSOCIATION also adopted a statement of principles for action on civil rights legislation, pledging support to all measures designed to provide a climate in which discriminatory practices affecting nurses, nursing and health may be eliminated. The Association also went on record as favoring elimination of legal restrictions preventing full utilization of nursing personnel because of

such aides stay within the proper range, since their educational background would lead the hospital to expect more of them.

Also, the association says the practice is illegal in those states that require a license for the practice of nursing.

In another action, the nurses passed a measure increasing annual association dues from \$5 to \$7.50.

uth B. Freeman, Associate Professor of Public Health Administration, Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health, received the Pearl McIver Public Health Nurse Award for outstanding public service in the field.

NURSES SCORE USE OF STUDENT AIDES

National Association Says They Are Hired for Work Beyond Their Skills

By EMMA HARRISON

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

June 11—The hospital practice of hiring student nurses to work as regular nurses is increasing and threatens the health and welfare of the public, leaders of the American Nurses Association said here today.

They asked the association, which is meeting here, to urge each state nurses' group to establish a committee to guard the public against such practices.

The association found student nurses employed in hospitals in thirty-five of forty-one districts recently surveyed.

According to Mrs. Margaret F. Carroll, assistant executive director of the A. N. A., the group is concerned especially about the increasing number of nurses from foreign countries who are ineligible for license, but are allowed to practice.

This does not mean that the association opposes the employment of qualified nurses from other countries, Mrs. Carroll explained. It has long tried to have citizenship requirements removed from some state licensing acts to permit foreign nurses to practice, she said. But nurses have been found to be practicing here with no knowledge of the language of their patients, a practice the association feels is objectionable.

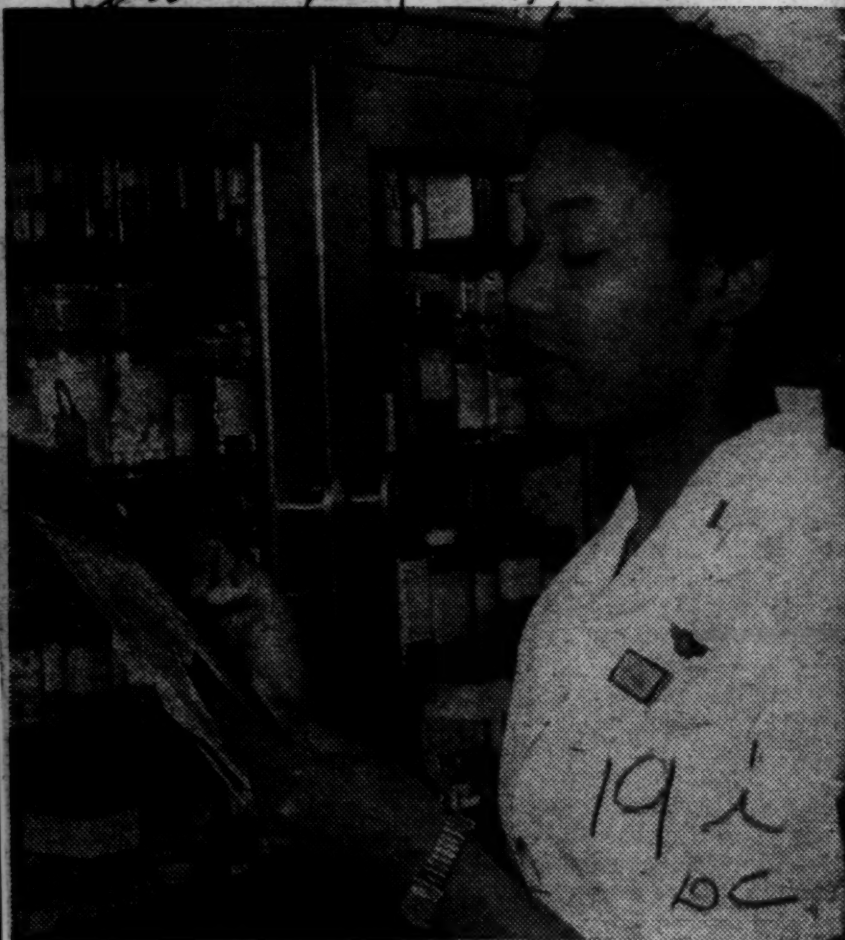
Mrs. Carroll said it was impossible for the association to determine exactly how many student nurses were employed. She said they were generally carried on hospital employment rolls as "nurses aides."

The association feels it is doubtful that the duties of

Air Force Flight Nurse

Meet Lt. Graham!

Courier Mag. Sec., P 4



FLIGHT NURSE GRAHAM, promoted to first lieutenant last year, works in the ward section of the hospital. She keeps a regular check of medicine in stock while on duty. The young officer has been on active duty for more than two years.

WHEN AND if the time comes that the old adage of having the "wings of an angel" has to be proven, Air Force Lt. Mae Graham of Phenix City, Ala., should measure up to the task.

Lieutenant Graham, 25, a flight nurse stationed at Bolling Air Force Base, Washington, D.C., recently won her "wings" after graduating from the School of Aviation Medicine at Gunter Air Force Base, Ala.

ALONG WITH 23 other Air Force classmates, the young flight student participated in airplane-rescue operations; attended ground classes in avia-

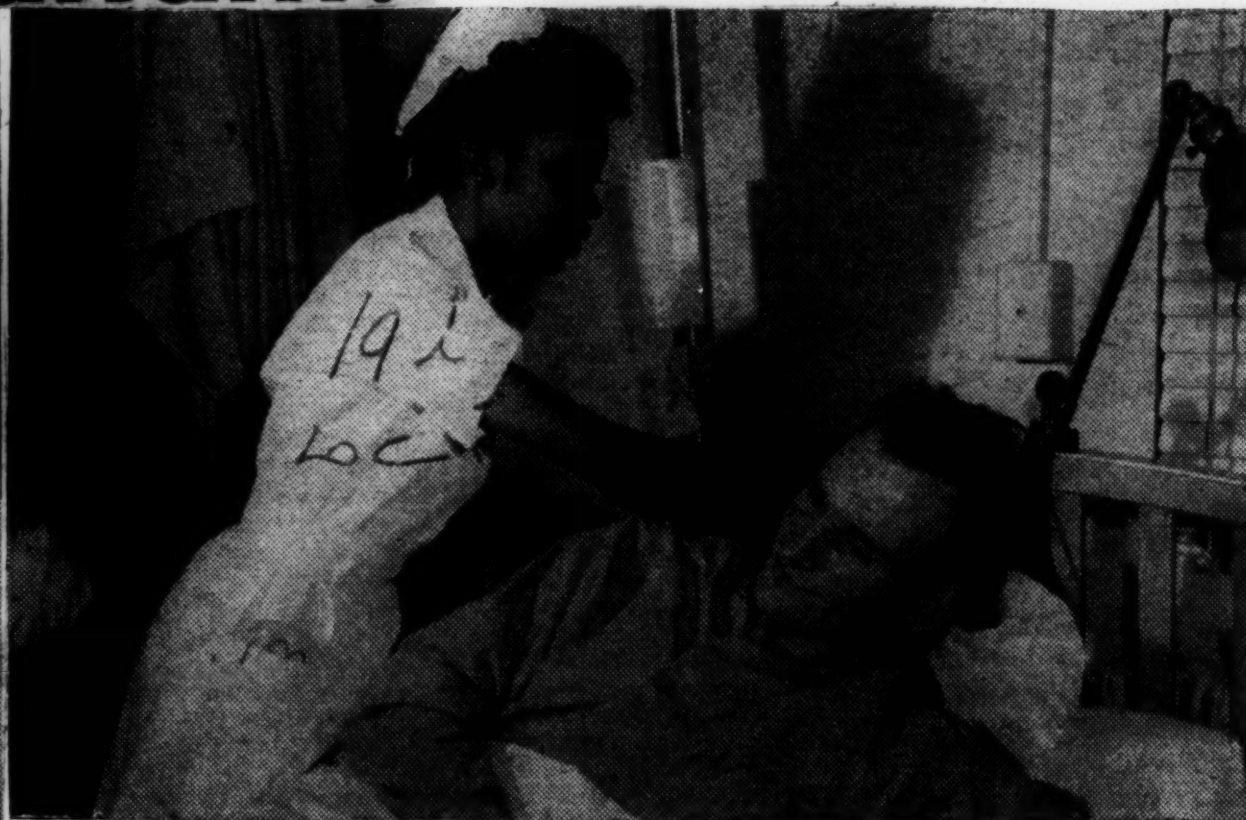
tion, and received practice runs in training crafts.

Lieutenant Graham, who studied at Alabama A&M and worked in a civilian hospital for a year before being commissioned into the Air Force, has been a registered nurse since 1954.

She received her basic nurses' training at the Columbus, Ga., City Hospital.

Promoted to first lieutenant last year, Nurse Graham admitted that the six-week course at Gunter was "tough" and that certain grades "had to be maintained to graduate."

■ **THE ALABAMA-BORN** offi-



AIR FORCE NURSING DUTY has been an ambition of Lieutenant Graham since her graduation from high school in 1950. She

cer, daughter of Mrs. Minnie Greer of 1705 23rd St., Phenix City, is looking forward to an assignment to an Air Evacuation Wing. In the meantime, she wears her coveted wings during regular nursing duties at Bolling's 1100th U.S. Air Force Hospital.

received direct commission in 1955. Her first duty assignment was at Bolling.



—Herald Staff Photo by Bill Sande

Beryl Elliott Practices Feeding a Baby
... Mrs. Rosetta Kershaw, right, gives instruction

Nursing Career Awaits Negroes

By DORIS McABEE
 Herald Education Writer

Job opportunities unlimited are ahead for Negro women and men who are interested in becoming practical nurses.

Careers are ready and waiting for adults who can qualify to take state examinations for licensing as practical nurses after just one year of training.

"We have graduated 112 students since our nursing program opened in 1953 and placement is running almost

100 per cent," said David Dobbs, assistant director of vocational and adult education at Northwestern Senior High School.

All of the 96 graduates who were licensed in 1956 are now employed, he added.

The Negro training program has come a long way since it opened "with a promise and a prayer" four years ago in makeshift quarters in the civil defense headquarters.

Mrs. Rosetta Kershaw, basic nursing instructor, now has one of the best-equipped classroom units in the state, set up

when Northwestern opened in 1954 at 7007 NW 12th Ave.

Students spend 18 weeks in the classroom learning nursing fundamentals. Nutrition courses are taught by Mrs. Altamese Powell.

The next eight months are devoted to practical clinical experience under the supervision of Mrs. Jettie Papino. Students are paid while they learn in clinical programs at Dade County and Variety Children's Hospitals and the Jewish Home for the Aged.

A new training class will begin at Northwestern Feb. 9, Dobbs said, but applications should be made immediately to allow time for processing.

Applicants must be American citizens between the ages of 18 and 50, and in good health. They also must have at least two years of high school education or be able to pass a high school equivalency examination.

School hours are from 8:30 a.m. to 3 p.m. Monday through Friday. Registration fee is \$1 plus a \$20 laboratory fee which may be paid in installments.

The program is approved by the Veterans Administration and accredited by the Florida State Board of Nursing. Supervisor is Miss Elizabeth Canata, county coordinator of practical nurse training.

Licensed graduates are eligible for employment in hospitals, convalescent homes, and private homes.

Augusta Petition Seeks Negro Girls For Nurse Training

AUGUSTA, Ga.—A petition has been filed here urging the training of Negro girls to be nurses. Some 60 names were on the petition presented to Mayor Millard A. Beckum.

The petition was presented by L. B. Wallace, insurance executive, and two ministers, N. T. Young and C. S. Hamilton.

It asked that the abandonment of Stoney Nurses School ended the chances of Negroes to be trained as nurses locally.

Stoney was abolished at University Hospital when Talbot Memorial Hospital was opened two years ago.

Grady-Spelman Plan To Help Student Nurses

By EDDIE WILLIAMS

Students who complete the registered nurse requirements at the Grady Hospital will be well on the way toward earning a bachelor's degree at one of the country's leading colleges for women.

Nursing students this year are studying under a Grady-Spelman College plan which will allow qualified registered nurses to pursue an academic degree at the women's institution. The nurses could begin their college studies with 1 hours credit toward a degree.

The tie with the nursing curriculum is not new to Spelman which conducted the first Negro nursing program in Atlanta prior to 1915. Students enrolled in the Department of Nursing at Spelman that year were transferred to Grady Hospital which was just beginning its program for Negroes.

The new plan involving the college and the hospital went into effect September 17 and is based on a contract between Grady and Spelman officials, calling for three members of the college's faculty to teach courses in the nursing curriculum.

The additions to the Grady teaching staff are Miss Mary Lou Broussard, Spelman biology instructor; Miss Shirley M. McBay, instructor of mathematics and

physics, and Dr. O. W. Eagleson, Dean of Instruction at Spelman and chairman of the college's department of Psychology.

Among the courses they will teach the student nurses are chemistry, human anatomy, psychology and psychology. These courses are required in the three-year registered nurse curriculum and will count toward 1 hours credit at Spelman if the nurses desire to do further study.

This program — the first of its kind offered Negro students in the nursing school—is well under way and has achieved a great measure of success, hospital authorities report.

The Spelman instructors will act as visiting teachers on the nursing staff. All classes will be held on the hospital premises.

First students to get the full advantage of this new program are the members of the freshman class. Although the courses which the Spelman instructors will teach have been in the nursing curriculum previously, this is the first time they have been taught by persons other than faculty members of the Grady School of Nursing.

The courses will be the same as those taught in accredited colleges and universities. Student nurses will use the same textbooks and receive the same type of instruction as do students in similar courses at Spelman.

When the students graduate from the Grady Nursing School, they will be registered nurses and will have accrued 18 hours toward a bachelor's degree at Spelman, providing they choose to do further study and providing they meet the entrance requirements at the college.

The abolition of the nursing school at Spelman in 1915 marked the beginning of such a school for Negroes at Grady. The Grady school was organized under the direction of Miss Ludie Andrews whose diligent work in 1917 resulted in accreditation of the school under the name of the Grady Hospital Municipal Training School for Colored Women.

Miss Andrews, a graduate of Spelman, saw the school's first graduates receive their honors in 1920. There were about six in that class. Today there are 58 students in the Freshman class and 155 in the upper classes.

Miss Andrews, who lives at 155 Ashby St., N. W., is referred to by Grady student nurses as "Our First Lady."

Commenting on the new Grady-Spelman teaching plan, Miss Andrews said: "It is one of the finest and most progressive steps

that has been made for Negro nurses in this section of the country. I'm happy that agreement has been made with Spelman College because it has stood for the finest and noblest in womanhood. I think the young women of the nursing school are very fortunate in having the contact with a school such as Spelman College."



MISS RAMONA FRAZIER, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Artie Frazier, 6137 St. Lawrence Ave., received her Bachelor of Science degree in nursing at the mid-year convocation of DePaul university. She plans to work to University of Chicago this fall.

31 Nursing Students Get Caps At Provident

Thirty-one nursing students from 11 states and the District of Columbia will receive their student nurses caps in annual capping exercises at the Provident Hospital School of Nursing in the hospital's Lamson Auditorium, 5034 Vincennes Ave., on Friday, March 28, at 8 p.m.

Ten of the students are from Chicago, and another five are from other areas in the state.

The Chicagoans are:

Leonard P. Adams, 3816 E. LaSalle; Patricia Ann Barrett, 7236 Lafayette; Jeannine Carter, 9754 Indiana; Kernelia Kimbrough, 8028 S. Wabash Ave.; Murial Joan Law, 9126 S. Wabash Ave.; Mary McClelland, 3231 S. Wentworth Ave.; Carolyn Mayes, 6917 S. Parkway; Gwendolyn Parker, 6510 S. Peoria; Rolinda Skyles, 8324 S. Prairie Ave., and Judith Wilburn, 4602 S. Federal.

Other Illinois Students are Eula Dove, Lee Anna Hill, Martha Sue King, Mary Sturdivant all of East Saint Louis and Ruth Harper, Waukegan.

Out-Of-State Students

Other students are: Dorothy Ann Bailey, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.; Dorothy Bush, Cincinnati, Ohio; Ollie Chenault, Winchester, Ky. Flora Jean Estill, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Marie Felder, Cincinnati, Ohio; Gwendolyn Holmes, New Sarpy, La.; Mary Myers, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.; Peggy Jean Noonan, Paducah, Ky.;

Geneva Peterson, Indianapolis, Ind.; Bertha Shelton, Selma, Ala.; Archie Lee Smith, Waco, Texas; Hazel Walsh, Washington, D. C.; Lois Wheat, Birmingham, Ala.; Julia Whitfield, Los Angeles, Calif.; Eula Wilcox, Lumber City, Ga., and Margaret Williams, Cleveland, Ohio.

Reverend Evans To Speak

Principal speaker for the capping exercises will be the Rev. Joseph H. Evans, Minister of the Church of the Good Shepherd,

5700 S. Prairie Ave.

The ceremonies will begin with the traditional candlelight procession, and the highlight will be the pinning on of caps by Mrs. Betty W. Gross, director of nursing at Provident Hospital.

The class will be presented by Mrs. Annie A. Lane, acting educational director, and Leonard Adams, president of the class, will make the acceptance speech.



[TRIBUNE Photo]

Grant hospital nurses who will graduate this spring pose for picture before attending bacculaureate services yesterday

in North Shore Baptist church, 5244 N. Lakewood av. There are 35 in class, the largest number in the hospital's history.

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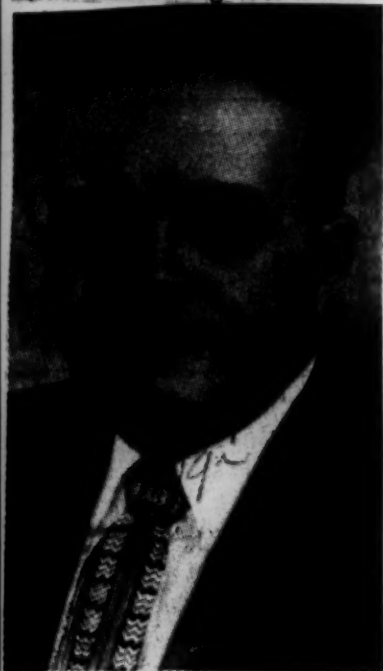
LOUISIANA

Dr. C. C. Haydel Elected Qualified Fellow Of ICS

*New Orleans, La.
Sch. 3-13-58*

Dr. C. C. Haydel of New Orleans was elected a Qualified Fellow of the International College of Surgeons Wednesday, March 12, during investiture ceremonies in Los Angeles, California. Dr. Haydel has been a practicing physician in New Orleans for more than thirty years and has been on the Staff of Flint - Goodridge Hospital since the present building was erected in 1932. He was born in LaPlace, Louisiana, attended school in New Orleans and graduated from Straight College. He did his pre-medical and medical work in Howard University.

This was the Bi-annual Convention of the International College of Surgeons held in conjunction with a conclave of the American and Canadian Chapters of the Society. Prior to the chapter's meeting, distinguished physicians from all over the country, who have made outstanding contributions



in their fields are chosen for honors. Doctor Haydel is the first Negro physician in New Orleans to be so honored since the late Doctor Rivers Frederick.

CAREER FIELD OF PRACTICAL NURSING RISES

Help Fill Shortage of

R.N.s in Hospitals

Chicago
New York, Sept. 3 [Special] — With 20,000 jobs for registered nurses going begging throughout the country, why haven't hospitals deteriorated into cafeteria like organizations — providing medical care on a serve yourself basis? In answer to that question hospital officials point to several factors and not the least among them is the practical nurse.

Chicago Ill
First used as a stop gap in hospitals, the practical nurse is developing a new profession as she closes the gap between her training and the increasing demands on her skills.

Training Skills Rise

Originally trained in the household arts, the practical nurse often had only a cursory knowledge of the medical side of her work. Today's practical nurse is a bedside nurse in the tradition of the registered nurse who supervises her.

Miss Justine Hannan, a leading educator in the practical nursing field here, says the practical nurse studies pharmacology, gives medication, and delves more deeply into the reasons for the duties that she performs for patients.

Miss Hannan points out that the practical nurse can, in fact, do virtually any nursing task "under direction."

Miss Hannan, a registered nurse, is director of the Helene Fuld school of practical

nursing of the Hospital for Joint Diseases.

Hope to Train Enough

"Within the next 10 years, we hope to be able to train enough practical nurses to permit hospitals to fill staff shortages and all registered nurses to assume supervisory and administrative duties," Miss Hannan says.

On the staff of the Hospital for Joint Diseases, the ratio of practical nurses to registered nurses is 2 to 1.

There are 200,000 licensed practical nurses in the country and 20,000 are graduated yearly, instead of 60,000 needed each year, the National Association for Practical Nurse Education reports.

Practical nurse training does provide hospitals and home care programs like that at Montefiore hospital with badly needed, well trained personnel. But it also has opened a new profession to many girls who might for economic reasons have entered the unskilled labor force.

School Charges \$15

While some of the nursing schools charge fees up to \$200, Montefiore's School of Practical Nursing charges only \$15, for textbooks. After the initial fee and the first four months of training, stipends are given to the student nurse. Most hospitals provide quarters and living allowances throughout the whole course and many a girl has eked thru without money after the initial fee.

Most or more than half the students at the Montefiore school are married, and have one to seven children. Some are widowed, some have unemployed husbands.

Nursing educators point out the growth of the prestige of the practical nurse as a valuable member of the hospital nursing team and the growing, if not munificent, salary range — \$2,500-\$2,700, and up to \$3,000 in city hospitals.

Afro America
Baltimore, Md.
Set 1-11-58
P.S.
IN NEW POST— Miss Esther McCready, who was the first graduate of the University of Maryland Nursing School, was made head nurse of the gynecological recovery room of the new New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center in Manhattan which opened December 3. The hospital is popularly known as the Lying-in Hospital, and has 1,000 beds. Before her promotion, Miss McCready was a staff nurse at the same hospital. She is the daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth McCready, 2107 Ellamont St., here in Baltimore.



NCC Given Grant For Grad. Nurses

DURHAM, N. C. — North Carolina College has been awarded \$10,570.74 to pay the expenses of three students in graduate Public Health Nursing for the current school year.

The United States Public Health Service provided the money as part of its pre-bachelor traineeship program.

RECIPIENTS are Mrs. Lulla Allen, Jacksonville, Fla.; Mrs. Ruth Anney, Durham, N. C., and Mrs. Dorothy Harris, Tuskegee, Ala.

Announcement of the award was made today by NCC President Alfonso Elder and Mrs. Helen S. Morse, chairman of the Department of Public Health Nursing.

THIS IS THE fourth grant for NCC. Grants for years prior to 1955 amounted to some \$38,000.

The NCC program in Public Health Nursing is one of three programs in the South for graduate nurses. Other Southern programs are located at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, and George Peabody College, Nashville, Tenn.

The grant will be administered by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

6NCC GRADUATE NURSES RECEIVE \$10,278.48—

DURHAM — The above six graduate, registered nurses enrolled in North Carolina College's Department of Public Health Nursing are shown here with Mrs. Helen S. Morse, director, receiving briefing before departure for field work along the Eastern seaboard. Recipients of federal and state scholarships valued at \$10,278.48, five of the nurses are studying under federal traineeship awards from the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Mrs. Lucille immerman Williams, third from left, is recipient of scholarship awarded by the North Carolina State Nurses Association. Mrs. Williams is director of the School of Nursing at Lincoln Hospital, Durham. Mrs. Williams and other nurses shown are candidates for the Bachelor of Science Degree in Public Health Nursing in NCC's three year program. Other nurses pictured left to right, their hometowns, and present location for field work are: Miss Juanita

Hall, Charlotte, Georgia Department of Public Health, Atlanta; Mrs. Nannye Lou Fletcher, West Palm Beach, Fla., Belle Glade, Fla.; Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Junia Jenkins, Greensboro, City of Philadelphia Health Department; Mrs. Morse, (seated, director), Mrs. Mildred Parker, Georgia Department of Public Health (A native of Smithfield (NC), Mrs. Parker now lives in Durham), and Miss Doretta Burch, Charlotte. Qualified graduates of approved nursing schools are asked to write Mrs. Morse regarding opportunities and scholarships in the pre-bachelor traineeship awards program of the USPHS. Individual grants of \$2,400 in addition to fees, travel, and expenses for field work, plus allowances for legal dependents, are available to qualified nurses interested in public health work. A one year certification program operates with the three year course leading to BSPHN.

\$10,278 grants to NCC nurses

DURHAM, N.C. — Six graduate registered nurses enrolled in North Carolina College's Department of Public Health Nursing recently departed for field work along the Eastern seaboard to study on federal and state scholarships valued at \$10,278.48. Five of the nurses are studying under federal traineeship awards from the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Mrs. Lucille Zimmerman Williams is recipient of

a scholarship awarded by the North Carolina State Nurses Association. Mrs. Williams is director of the School of Nursing at Lincoln Hospital, Durham.

OTHER NURSES their hometowns, and present location for field work are:

Miss Juanita Hall, Charlotte, Georgia Department of Public Health, Atlanta; Mrs. Nannye Lou Fletcher, West Palm Beach, Fla., Belle Glade, Fla.; Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Junia Jenkins, Greensboro, City of Philadelphia Health Department;

Mrs. Mildred Parker, Georgia Department of Public Health (A native of Smithfield N.C.), Mrs. Parker now lives in Dur-

ham), and Miss Doretta Burch, Charlotte. Qualified graduates of approved nursing schools are asked to write Mrs. Morse regarding opportunities and scholarships in the pre-bachelor traineeship awards program of the USPHS.

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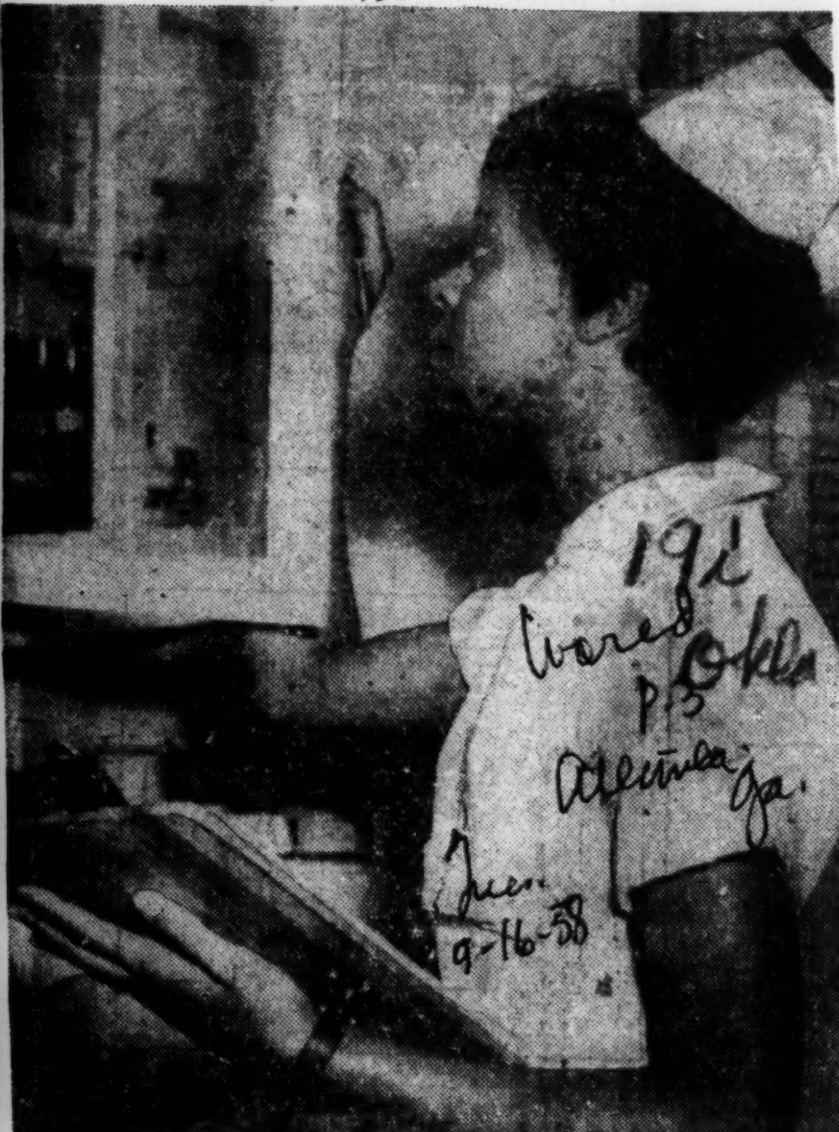
Mississippi Nurse Makes Two Honor Societies At Indiana University

Mrs. Jacqueline Bolden Beck, graduate of Dillard University School of Nursing, where she was a member of the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority and the Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society, is a graduate student in Nursing Education at Indiana University.

She has recently been initiated in the Sigma Theta Tau, National Nursing Honor Society and into P Lambda Theta National Honor and Professional Association for women in Education.

Mrs. Jacqueline Bolden Beck, Alcorn College, Lorman, Miss., served as head nurse at the University Medical Center, Jackson, Miss., before obtaining a leave for further study; while she resided in Jackson she was affiliated with the Alpha Chi Sigma Chapter of the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority.

Mrs. Beck expects to complete her work in August and spend a few weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hall Bolden.



ANOTHER 'FIRST' — Mrs. Elizabeth Reide, 22, the first Negro Registered Nurse to join the staff of the Municipal Hospital at Stillwater, Okla., goes efficiently about her duties. A graduate of Stillwater schools, she earned a Bachelor of Science degree in nursing at Meharry Medical College in Tennessee, where her husband is a medical school senior. (Newspress Photo).

At Valley Forge Army Hospital

for American Baltimore, Md.
she's Mom to hundreds of men

PHOENIXVILLE, Pa. — At Valley Forge Army hospital, here, "Mom" is the affectionate nickname given by her "boys" to Sgt. Lavinia B. Melton, VFAH physical therapy technician, who has treated hundreds of patients during her 14 years in the Women's Army Corps with a combination milk of human kindness mixed with physical rehabilitation.

Under her care and the experienced eyes of Army Medical Specialist Corps physical therapists, soldiers have learned to walk again and have regained the use of limbs crippled by war, illness, and everyday accidents.

SGT. MELTON is a small, wiry, plainspoken woman whose face is frequently crinkled by laughter.

What is the secret of her success with patients and why has she received thousands of letters from former "boys" stationed all over the world?

"I love people," she said. "The more the merrier."

And her life has been a succession of people and places. In the 1930s, she worked as an entertainer in New York City. She danced as a chorus girl at the old Cotton Club, Smalls Paradise, and the Lafayette Theatre. Later, Sgt. Melton graduated to exhibition ballroom dancing.

"It was fun while it lasted," she said. "But in show business, you've got to be good or people soon find out."

She met personalities in those years who were later to be top names in the entertainment industry.

"I was in the chorus line with Lena Horne when she first started out," she said. "At the Florence Mills Theatrical club in Harlem, some musicians used to hang out there like Duke Ellington, Count Basie, Billy Eckstein, and Ella Fitzgerald. They used to make some sounds," she added with a laugh.



SGT. LAVINIA B. MELTON

IN 1944, "Mom" joined the WAC. Her daughter, now Mrs. James Stacey of Lawrenceville, N.J., enlisted several weeks later after dropping her courses at the Boston Conservatory of Music. The mother-daughter combination went through basic training at Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

Later both were stationed at Ramoan General Hospital, Staten Island, N.Y., where Sgt. Melton served at the USAH, Ft. Ord., Calif., between 1947-51, and then the 155th General Hospital, Yokohama, and Tokyo Army hospital until 1954.

Through it all, she has kept her compassion and warm engaging personality as she carried on a "personalized" program of physical treatment. "My boys must have appreciated what I tried to do for them," she said, "cause many of them have written to say 'hello' and 'thanks'."

At this point a young enlisted man on crutches entered the VFAH Physical Therapy clinic.

"Hi, son," said Sgt. Melton, as she breezed off down the hall to set up a treatment lamp.

"AFTER I RETIRE from the Army, I think I'll try to get around to visiting them," she added as an afterthought.

This active idea is an example of "Mom's" approach to life. In addition she is an ardent sports enthusiast.

"I used to — emphasize 'used to' — play ice hockey, swim a little, throw a softball and a basketball around for a few teams," she said.

SHE STILL can be wheedled into dancing at picnics and other soirees. "Nothing professional," she said. "Just a simple buck and wing with a couple of chorus kicks thrown in for good measure."

These days she is a grandmother five times over and is even thinking of starting a club for "modern" grandmothers.

"Our motto will be 'don't tell your age,'" she said.

U.S. Nurses Under Mutual Security Program, Train Girls

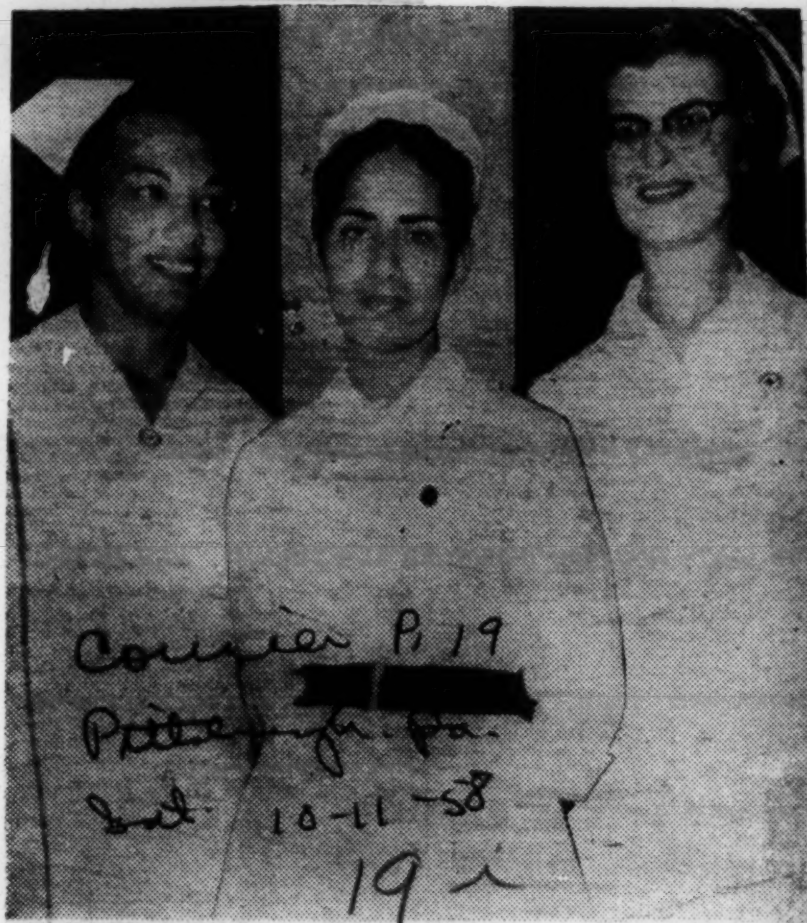
KARACHI, Pakistan — A long way from their homes in the United States, three American women, Irene DeMara of Detroit, Laura Yergan of New York, and Marion Nighman of Boston, recently presided at graduation exercises in Karachi.

The occasion was the second group of nurses to be graduated from the Post Graduate College of Nursing, a school with high priority on the list of projects being carried out by the Government of Pakistan and assisted by America under the U.S. Mutual Security program. These three young women, staff members of the International Cooperation Administration, are working to train nurses to teach and administer nursing services.

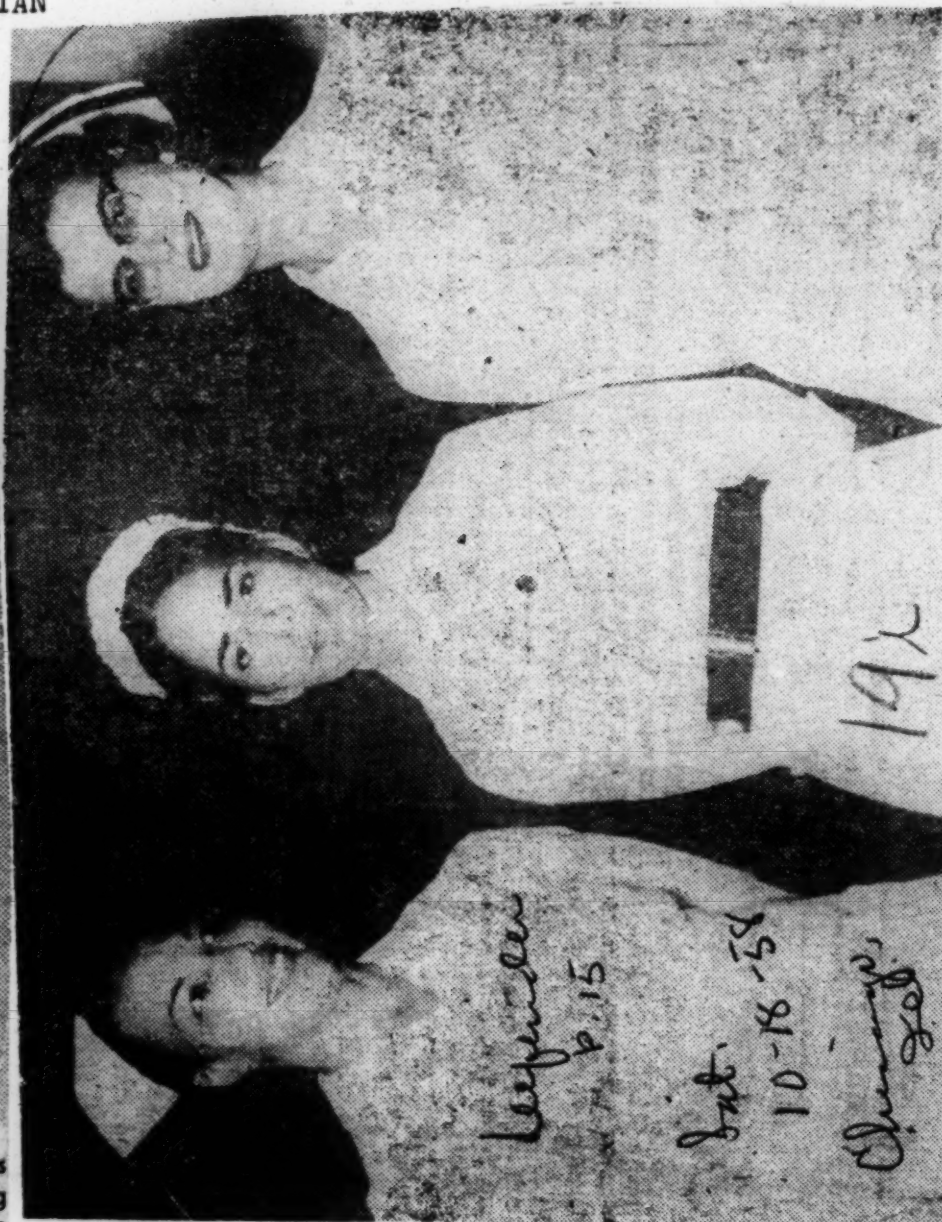
Miss DeMara, who is principal of the Post Graduate School in Karachi, and Mrs. Yergan went to Pakistan from Beirut, where they had assisted in setting up a basic nursing school to train Lebanese nurses. Laura Yergan, who received her B.S. degree in nursing education from Hunter College in New York, joined ICA in 1953 and was assigned to Vietnam. She previously had directed the nursing service of the Protestant Episcopal Church Mission Hospital in Liberia.

PAKISTAN is a Moslem country where it is revolutionary for girls to leave the seclusion of their homes and don a nurse's cap. But, the relationship of improved public health to economic advancement is coming to be better understood by leaders of every nation.

Much work remains to be done in the field of public health and sanitation in Pakistan, where health conditions are such that only a little over half of the population survives their 15th birthday.



KARACHI NURSES GRADUATE—The second group of nurses to be graduated from the Post Graduate College of Nursing in Karachi, Pakistan, were trained by young women from the United States. At left is one of them, Mrs. Laura H. Yergan, New Yorker. Center is Miss Razia Qadir, first in her class among the graduates, and Miss Irene DeMara, principal of the nursing school.



WHEN THE First graduation exercise for the Post Graduate College of Nursing was held in Pakistan recently, three Americans conducted the ceremony. In charge of the

first graduating class on the grounds of the Civil hospital were (left) Mrs. Laura H. Yergan, nursing education advisor, of New York and Miss Irene DeMara, principal of the Post Graduate School in Karachi,

of Detroit (right) chat with Miss Razia Qadir, graduating student who stood first in the class. Not shown is Mrs. Marion Nighman, nursing education advisor, of Boston.

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PRACTICAL NURSES

Practical Nurses Set Next Convention Here

192
SELMA — The 12th Annual session of Alabama State Association, Inc. of Licensed Practical Nurses Convention closed here Friday to hold its 13th session in Montgomery next year.

The convention, which convened June 18-20 at West Trinity Baptist Church, was presided over by the State president, Mrs. Edna J. Price of Birmingham, assisted by Mrs. E. H. Wallace, vice president of Montgomery.

A record breaking number of Nurses, representing every chapter in the state, was in attendance. Twenty represented local No. 2, Montgomery.

During the directors' meeting on Wednesday, it was released that the largest financial amount in the history of the organization was reported. This sum represented State membership dues, which substantiated the overall membership increase.

HIGHLIGHTS

Highlights of the three days' session included a citizens night program presented on Wednesday night, when greetings and felicitations were extended by local citizens, with Mrs. Otelia Copany, serving as mistress of ceremony; the convention luncheon, Thursday and appearance and presentations of local Rns. Physicians, officials and state officials on Friday.

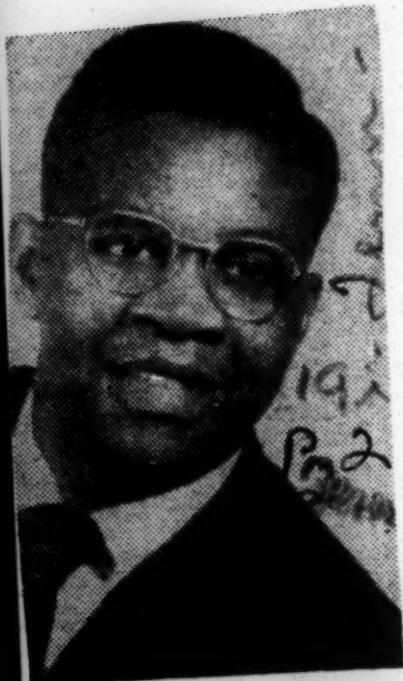
Montgomery
Nurses were exposed to the latest and best in Medical, hospitals and home care, available today. Films showing many devices was shown.

Among the dignitarians sharing their experiences with the Lpns were Dr. J. H. Owens, president, Selma University; Dr. J. H. Williams, local dentist; Dr. D. W. F. Dewitt, County Health Officer; Dr. Wm. H. Dinkins Jr. and E. A. Maddox and host pastor Dr. W. Benson Stephens.

The Selma Chapter No. , Mrs. Copany president, was host for the convention.

19 i 1958

TENNESSEE



MALE NURSE — Following the best tradition of modern nursing service, Charles Mullins, sole male nurse at Meharry Medical College, quietly and efficiently goes about his daily hospital tasks. The popular Air Force veteran is a graduate of St. Philip's College on San Antonio, Tex.

19k 1958



THE DR. T. K. LAWLESS dermatology department staff of Beilinson hospital, Israel gave a luncheon recently at the Sheraton-Blackstone hotel in honor of Sheriff Joseph D. Lohman. Serving as toastmaster

was Dr. T. K. Lawless. (Seated from left to right) Truman K. Gibson, Col. Jacob M. Arvey, Democratic National Committeeman of Illinois; Dr. Lawless, Sheriff Lohman and

Julius Ginsburg. (Standing) Dr. Dov Biegun, national secretary of the Israel Histadrut Campaign of America; the Rev. Paul E. Turner, Louis Feinberg, chairman of the Dr.

T. K. Lawless project; Judge Henry L. Burman, Judge Fred Slater, Commissioner Arthur X. Elrod, Alderman Ralph Metcalfe, Alderman Claude W. B. Holman, Morris Alexander and Jesse Owens.

19k 1958

ALABAMA A

Negro Physician To Study Abroad

A Birmingham Negro physician, Dr. H. Hampton Brewer, leaves today on a trip that will take him to Russia.

He will spend 10 days, he said, in Moscow, studying the new techniques of Russian surgeons and Berge's Disease, an arterial malady which seems to be most prevalent in Russia.

Dr. Brewer also plans to visit and study the work being done in other hospitals at London, Frankfurt and Berlin.

19k 1958

'Troops Ordered to Look The Other Way in Student Abuses at Little Rock'

Des Moines, Iowa
June 3-21-58
New York.—Information that soldiers assigned to Central High School in Little Rock "are said to be operating under orders to do nothing in case of a disturbance except to observe it," is characterized as "astounding" by Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, in a letter to Wilber M. Brucker, Secretary of the Army.

In his letter, dated March 14, and released today, Mr. Wilkins recounted the continuing harrassments to which Negro students attending Central High School have been subjected "by a small core of resisters among the white students," and expressed the opinion "that the duty of the troops extends to the halting of overt acts which have the effect of vitiating" the orders of a federal district court to desegregate the school "in compliance with the United States Supreme Court decisions of May 17, 1954 and May 31, 1955."

30 White Students

The NAACP leader cited a report from Little Rock indicating "that from Oct. 2, 1957 through Feb. 6, 1958, 42 incidents occurred in which 30 white students (out of an enrollment of about 2,000) were the aggressors. Allowing for the Christmas recess," he pointed out, "this means that in a span of 80 school days, 42 incidents took place."

"Do Nothing"

The reported "do-nothing" order, Mr. Wilkins told Secretary Brucker, "may explain the repeated shovings, beatings, kicking, and tripping of the Negro students. Also the disturbances of their lockers, knocking books out of their hands, throwing ink, spitting and dumping food upon them. The failure of the soldiers who must have observed many of these happenings to act upon them or even to report them, with names, to the school authorities undoubtedly contributed to the shameful expulsion

Protection

The federal court order, Mr. Wilkins asserted, "contemplated not merely the bare admission of Negro students, physically, to the premises of Central High School, but also the protection of their declared right to an education without segregation as to race."



Call
GETS DOCTORATE. — Dr. Henry W. Foster, Jr., received his degree of doctor of medicine at the University of Arkansas School of Medicine, Little Rock, Sunday, June 8, during the commencement exercises. Dr. Foster is the son of Mrs. Ivie Foster, instructor of art at AM&N college, and the late Henry W. Foster, Sr., former coach at Merrill High school, Pine Bluff, Ark. Dr. Foster received his B. S. degree from Morehouse college, Atlanta, Ga., in 1954. His ear-

ARKANSAS

ly education was done at Corbin Laboratory High school, AM&N college, Pine Bluff. Prior to his graduation, Dr. Foster was initiated into Alpha Omega Alpha honor medical society May 23 and became the first Negro initiated into the Arkansas chapter. Dr. Foster is a member of the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity and will begin his internship in July at Receiving hospital, Wayne university, Detroit, Mich.

Receives Degree As Med. Doctor

June 9
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Henry W. Foster, Jr., received his degree of Doctor of Medicine at the University of Arkansas School of Medicine, Little Rock, Ark., Sunday, June 8 during the commencement exercises. Dr. Foster is the son of Mrs. Ivie Foster, instructor of art at A. M. & N. College and the late Henry W. Foster Sr., former coach at Merrill High School Pine Bluff, Ark.

Tenn. Physician, Honored On T. V.

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—Dr. Dennis Branch, 72-year-old Negro physician of Newport, Tenn., whose motto is a Biblical admonition, "Be strong and of good courage," was the guest of honor on Ralph Edwards' television show, "This Is Your Life," June 29-58.

Brought to Hollywood by the members of the National Medical Association, Dr. Branch thought he was to address a meeting of the group.

Instead he found himself on the program, on which Edwards recounted his early struggles to put himself through medical school and his 50 years' practice.

One gift presented to Dr. Branch, who said his guiding words are those in Joshua 1:9 was a Bible printed in 1773.

Appearing on the show were Charles D. Fisher, former Mayor of Newport; James Franks, general manager of the Newport Electric and Power Co.; Dr. William Robinson, Newport surgeon; Branch's wife, Mrs. Maggie Branch; Miss Katherine Olden, a student whose tuition he is paying at Morristown, Tenn., Junior College, and author James Stokeley, of Newport.



PHYSICIAN CLEARED — Seventy-two-year-old Dr. H. H. Towles, right, was cleared in Superior Court Mark Brandler's court last week of a charge of criminal abortion, brought by a divorcee, Mrs. Allene Sims. Mrs. Sims told police that she went to Dr. Towles' office to have an unwanted pregnancy terminated and that he performed the illegal operation. When she began to hemorrhage afterwards, she went to the General hospital where she made the accusation against the physician.

Dr. Towles and his assistant, Mrs. Ruth Beulah Dow, above, were held to answer in a preliminary hearing before Municipal Judge Ernestine Stalhut on Mar. 17, but when they appeared before Judge Brandler, he held the evidence insufficient and dismissed the case.

They are shown with Atty. Curtis C. Taylor, who represented them. The woman in the case recovered.

Globetrotting L. A. Doctor In Moscow

Globetrotting Dr. N. Curtis King, who left home for South America last January, turned up this week in Moscow, from which he cabled the local papers that the "doctors and hospitals are wonderful" and that he is going on to attend the



DR. N. CURTIS KING

World Cancer Congress in London and to spend two months in India.

Dr. King spent 10 days in Moscow after three months in South America, an assistant at the Rose-Netta hospital which he founded and operates, Miss Norma Parks, said.

In addition to India, he will go to Australia and Honolulu and has included in his junket some post-graduate courses at Hamburg university. In 1954, Dr. King went on a safari in Africa.

19k 1958

FLORIDA



1958
Gets MD— E. D. O.
Chen ~~Chen~~ a
1951 graduate of Florida
A&M University, was re-
cently granted the Doctor
of Medicine (M. D.) de-
gree from the University
of Heidelberg. He is a
native of Nigeria.

19k 1958

Meharry Grads To Intern In 13 States

GENERAL

San Antonio Tex
Fifty-six Meharry Medical College graduates in the Medical Class of 1958 achieved the distinction of being assigned to internships in 20 hospitals in 13 states.

Meharry has long been known for the diversified origin of its graduates and services. Since 1876, it has graduated more than 6,000 young men and women from 47 states, 12 foreign countries and 22 different religious affiliations. Its alumni now reside and practice in 41 states and 19 foreign countries.

The wide allocation of its 1958 graduates for internships falls well within the school's tradition of broad geographical service. The list of internships follow:

North Division, Albert Einstein Medical Center, Philadelphia, Pa.; John L. Agnew... Detroit Receiving Hospital, Detroit, Michigan; Arthur R. Anderson, Samuel J. Baskerville, Jr., Chauncey O'Hara Daugherty, Leonard Thomas Goslee, Donald T. Moore...Homer G. Phillips Hospital, St. Louis, A. Montgomery, Albert D. Thomas, Ernest L. White...Chester Hospital, Chester, Pa.; Andrew O. Austin...George W. Hubbard Hospital, Nashville, Tennessee; Elizabeth M. Backus, Walton M. Belle, Calvin A. Brown, Jr., Wilbert L. Dawkins, Richard C. Ellison, Jr., Virgil T. Hammond, Gerald Lee Nickerson, Henry Waldon Savery, Edgar N. Wills, Jr., Richard V. Worrell, G. L. Sampson. Provident Hospital, Baltimore, Md.; Clarence Elwood, Joshua R. Mitchell, III, Henry Pope.... Fresno General Hospital, Fresno, Calif.; Willie L. Brown... Sinai Hospital, Detroit, Mich.; James E. Butler...Mercy Hospital, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Robert C. Matthew...University of California Service, San Francisco Hospital, San Francisco, Calif.; Price M. Cobbs. . .San

Diego County, General Hospital San Diego, Calif.; Ezra C. Davidson, Jr....St. Lawrence Hospital, Lansing, Mich.; Benjamin A. Everett, Jr. ...Isaac Slaughter...Los Angeles County Hospital, Los Angeles, Calif.; Charles R. Galloway, Jr., Fred D. Parrott...Pierce County Hospital, Tacoma, Washington; Thomas J. Gates...Kings County Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Alvin R. Graham, John D. Hopkins, Jr., STANLEY C. PATTERSON...Kate B. Reynolds Hospital, Winston-Salem, N.C.; Oscar G. Hairston...Wayne County General Hospital, Eloise, Michigan; Ronald Eugene Higginbotham, Joseph Jones, Jr., Wendell R. Sanders...Mercy Hospital, Pittsburg, Pa.; George C. Hill...Huron Road Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio; Clarence L. Huggins, Jr....Rochester General Hospital, Rochester, N. Y.; Carroll Wilbur Jackson...Orange County General Hospital, Orange, Calif.; James A. Johnson...Nazareth Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.; William L. Jones...Mount Carmel Mercu Hospital, Detroit, Michigan; Jasper E. McLaurin...St. Mary's Mercy Hospital, Gary, Ind.; Georgia B. Mitchell...Valley Forge Army Hospital, Phoenixville, Pa.; FERDINAND J. C. MONTEGUT, Jr....Pontiac General Hospital, Pontiac, Michigan; Oliver W. Page, Jr. ...Hurley Hospital, Flint, Hospital: Bertram E. Sears, WALTER H. WILLIAMS, Jr. ...William Beaumont Army Hospital, El Paso, Texas; Charles S. Thurston, Wilbert Washington...Kansas City General Hospital #1, Kansas City, Mo.; Herbert L. Williams. Addition: Detroit Receiving Hospital. Perry L. Mathis.

Dr. Yancey's Fine Opportunity

School and Miss O. E. Holt, Pryor
Street School.

That Dr. Asa G. Yancey, native born and at present head of the Department of Surgery at U. S. Veterans Hospital, Tuskegee, Ala., will come to Atlanta to begin a like service at the Hughes Spaulding Pavilion is being widely hailed as the opening wedge for larger opportunities for Negro doctors and nurses in this area.

The announcement of his coming was made by Hughes Spaulding at the recent dedicatory service of the new Grady Memorial Hospital.

It is well that such a huge project as this big medical center, whose cost runs high up in the millions, would include opportunities for all physicians alike.

For some time there has been talk of a program in Atlanta providing for internships for young doctors in our racial group. The coming of Dr. Yancey is supposed to mark the beginning of a program which will make this possible. There is no question of the need for additional doctors so this announcement is a welcomed one.

Needless to say that Dr. Yancey comes from a family of fine medicine men; that by his studious application he has merited the esteem of the U. S. Government as a result of his outstanding record in his chosen field.

We look forward to Dr. Yancey's arrival because we feel Atlanta will profit by his coming.

Dr. R. C. Hackney Will Head Special Heart Fund Drive Here

Atlanta's Heart Committee was organized Wednesday at the west-side branch of the Citizens Trust Company and Dr. R. C. Hackney, president of the Atlanta Medical Association, and Jesse Hill, Jr., secretary of the Atlanta Life Insurance Company, agreed to serve as chairman and co-chairman respectively of the Special Heart Fund Effort of the American Heart Association.

For the American Heart Association's tenth anniversary, the slogan "Help Your Heart Fund - Help Your Heart" will be used. February is the month of the Heart Fund's annual campaign and has been designated officially as National Heart Month.

Through the cooperation of Dr. Hilliard Bowen, Board of Education Superintendent of Area I, and Andrew Lewis, former Heart Fund Chairman, the principals of all public schools or their representatives will serve with the committee.

The committee's community education program for heart month is under the direction of Mrs. Kathryn Brisbane of the Atlanta Urban League and George M. Coleman, staff writer of the Atlanta Daily

World. Dr. Hackney named Miss Edith McDonald to serve as secretary of the Heart Committee. Individuals representing institutions and organizations at the organizational meeting of the committee were: Mrs. Nattie Bennett, Citizens Trust Company; Mrs. Dunbar Reed, YWCA; Mrs. M. C. Grayson, Gray Street School; Mrs. H. W. Robinson, North Avenue School; Frederick D. Brown, Henry R. Butler School; Felix Maddox, Charles W. Hall School; Mrs. Constance Brown, Oakdale Park School; Mrs. Allene Henderson, E. A. Ware School; Mrs. Helen Eason, Emma Clement School; Mr. S. V. Jeter, Clark College; J. E. Morris, W. H. Croghan School; Robert Benton, Howard High School; Dr. Hilliard Bowen; Mrs. Lucile James, Turner High School; Mrs. Kathryn Brisbane, Atlanta Urban League; John Cox, YMCA; C. A. Brown, Pilgrim Health and Life Insurance Company; C. W. Leathers, North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company; F. V. Brooks, Atlanta Life Insurance Company; William Stanley, English Avenue School; J. Y. Moreland, Georgia Avenue School; Miss Lena F. Lavette, Nurses Association; Mrs. Sammie Chan, Wesley Avenue

Negro Doctor Leaves After Row In Ga.

FORT VALLEY, Ga. (AP) — A Negro physician has been granted permission to leave this area in preference to serving an 8-month sentence for using obscene language in the presence of a white woman.

Leonard Wilson, clerk of Peach Superior Court, said the case grew out of a telephone call made to Atlanta last June by Dr. Otis Wesley Smith, 33. Smith's line became crossed with another. In an argument over the phone, the doctor is accused of using offensive language in speaking to the white woman.

Smith was freed under \$1,000 bond until his case came up March 10. Wilson said Smith pleaded guilty to the charge.

While in jail here awaiting transportation to the prison camp Smith wrote Judge Oscar Long saying he believed it would be better for the community if he moved from the county and asked that he be permitted to do so.

Wilson said the doctor who was suspended from practice at Peach County Hospital after the incident is out of the county now but he did not know his whereabouts.

Peach County has had several Negro doctors but Smith was the only one living in the county of 12,000 at the time of the incident. About 60 per cent of the county's population is Negro.

Ft. Valley Doctor Jailed, Later Fined \$500 For 'Words': To Move

Judge Probates Sentence Following Wide Appeal

Daily World P. 1 Sat 3-22-58
FORT VALLEY, Ga. — The lone Negro resident physician in Peach County Monday, March 17, was given an eight-month suspended jail sentence after paying a \$500 fine, being put on probation and ordered to move from the area immediately. Dr. Otis Wesley Smith, 33, had been convicted Monday, March 10, and sentenced to serve a straight 8-month term for allegedly "using obscene words in the presence of a white woman."

Atlanta Ga. Judge Long, of Macon District of Georgia Circuit, modified the straight jail term Monday, March 17, according to Leonard Wilson, clerk of Peach County superior court. It was understood that both Negro and white citizens appealed to authorities for Dr. Smith's release during the seven days he was held in jail. Clerk Wilson said Dr. Smith had filed with the judge the request to leave the county. *State Board of Regents* Nevertheless, Dr. Smith continued his practice in the Fort Valley community and agitation against him was believed to have abated until Monday's trial. White and Negro citizens had been working together to try and resolve the tensions which grew out of the case and it had been believed that some progress had been made until the trial was held.

The charge against the young physician, who received a medical education grant from the state on a contract to work in a ruraling Georgia community, had been on the court calendar since June 25, 1957. There was no accompanying testimony on that date. Dr. Smith graduated from Morehouse College, June 3, 1947 and received his medical degree from Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn., June 7, 1954. Following internship, he set up practice in Fort Valley and was campus physician for the state college. *Daily World*

Testimony revealed on that date the private telephone lines of the young physician and Mrs. Inez Crutchfield, a service station operator, became crossed. In an exchange of words over the mix-up the young medic is alleged to have used "offensive" remarks. *Sat 3-22-58*

ARRESTED IMMEDIATELY

Dr. Smith was arrested immediately following the reported heated conversation but later released on a \$1,000 bond, which friends in the Fort Valley community posted in his behalf.

The young physician was represented by Atty. Clarence T. Walton, Fort Valley.

The incident last June created a stir in the Fort Valley community. Pressure is believed to have become so intense that Smith's association with Fort Valley State College is believed to have been terminated following protests to

A star basketball player at Morehouse College, Dr. Smith played on the '46 Morehouse College SIAC tournament championship team.

In wake of Dr. Smith's conviction, a pall hung over the Peach County community.

Yancey Begins Duties With Medical Program

Dr. Asa Yancey Monday officially began his duties at Hughes Spalding Pavilion as chief of surgery and director of a surgical teaching program.

Dr. Yancey, a graduate of Morehouse College and the University of Michigan School of Medicine, was chief of surgery for the past 12 years at the Veterans Administration Hospital at Tuskegee, Ala.

The program will head at Hughes Spalding include training for Negro resident physicians who are not instructed under Grady Hospital's teaching program which is handled in conjunction with Emory University.

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Negro Doctor Quits Area Rather Than Go to Jail

FORT Valley, Ga., March 26 (AP)—A Negro physician has been granted permission to leave this area in preference to serving an eight-month sentence for using obscene language in the presence of a white woman. Leonard Wilson, clerk of Peach Superior Court, said the case had grown out of a telephone call made to Atlanta last June by Dr. Otis Wesley Smith, 33 years old. Dr. Smith's line became crossed with another in an argument over the phone the doctor is accused of using offensive language in speaking to the white woman.

Mr. Wilson said Dr. Smith had pleaded guilty to the charge. While in jail here awaiting transportation to the prison camp he wrote Judge Oscar Long saying he believed it would be better for the community if he moved from the county and asked that he be permitted to do so.

Peach County has a population of 12,000, 60 per cent of whom are Negroes.

19k 1958

LOUISIANA



Honored — Dr. C. C.
Haydel
of New Orleans was elect-
ed a qualified fellow of the
International College of
Surgeons at their bi-annual
convention held in Los An-
geles. He is the former
national physician for the
Knights of Peter Claver.

194 1958
Receives Degree

MICHIGAN



Charles Vincent recently received his degree in medicine from Wayne university, Detroit, Mich., where he graduated as president of the class of 1958.

Black Dispatch
Dr. Vincent was born at Hartshorne, Okla., and spent most of his childhood attending school in Ada, Okla., and Douglass high school of Oklahoma City. His parents were born and reared in Hartshorne. His mother is the former Ruth Smith.

Oklahoma City Okla.
He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Vincent of Detroit, and the grandson of two early Oklahoma families.

7-8-58
Dr. Vincent was married to Miss Martha Sanders the week of his graduation in an impressive candlelight ceremony in St. Joseph Episcopal church. The new Mrs. Vincent is a science teacher in the schools of Detroit. Dr. Vincent is doing his intern in Receiving hospital in Detroit. His paternal grandmother and several of his aunts and an uncle still reside in Oklahoma. He is the nephew of Mrs. Fanny Burleigh and Mrs. Odessa Grifon, both of Oklahoma City.

Abortion Charges Aired

Two Detroit Doctors Convicted



DR. EDGAR A. KEEMER

... goes to jail while awaiting appeal bond

19K 7-15-58

DETROIT—Recorder's Judge John P. O'Hara twice refused, last week, to set appeal bonds for Doctors Edgar A. Keemer, 44, and Gilbert Edwards, 50, who were found guilty earlier of conspiring to commit abortion, and thus threw the entire matter back into the laps of the Michigan Supreme Court.

As the result of O'Hara's action both Keemer, accused head of the big, alleged \$4,000-a-day abortion ring, and Edwards, his assistant, were in the Wayne County jail following sentencing last week.

Defense attorney William Colden told The Courier late last week that he would "go back to the Supreme Court again" in an effort to secure bonds for his clients.

THE SUPREME COURT refused to act on his first request. Keemer was found guilty by

their convictions, but changed their minds.

Following conviction, the doctors released a joint statement:

"We are guilty — guilty of conspiring, agreeing to and advising and doing any and everything in our knowledge as doctors to alleviate physical and mental suffering, improve health and save the lives of every patient that had confidence enough to consult us professionally."

"There was an ironic miscarriage of justice in this case if for no other reason that 12 laymen were asked to play doctor and pass judgment on whether or not proper diagnosis and proper treatment was instituted in the women who testified."

Keemer and five associates, P. O'Hara, were arrested following an August, 1956 police raid on his sumptuous offices at 14th and Philadelphia.

HOMICIDE OFFICERS found 16 women and several men in the offices. They said some of the women either had been aborted or were waiting to be aborted.

Charges against two of the defendants were subsequently dropped.

Mrs. Hurley was accused of helping to perform illegal operations, while Mrs. Swanson was accused of operating a convalescent home for patients Keemer and associates aborted.

Dr. Keemer could be free after serving a minimum of one and one-half years of his sentence. Edwards could be released after serving just a little more than a year of his sentence.

However, he still must face manslaughter charges in connection with the death of Lillie Yarborough, 33, of Ferndale, who died March 3, 1956.

Recorder's Judge Paul E. Krause will assign the case, and the dead woman's husband, Frank Yarbor-

ough, 40, is scheduled to testify for the prosecution.

Keemer lives at 2075 W. Boston Blvd.; Edwards lives at 7740 LaSalle.

Jail Medics On Abortion Charge

Defender Chicago Ill. Sat. 2-15-58
By ISAAC JONES

DETROIT—The careers of two prominent physicians and their aides were halted Tuesday in Recorder's Court when they were given prison sentences.

The group had been convicted earlier of conspiracy to commit illegal operations before Recorder's Judge John

P. O'Hara.

The alleged leader of the abortion ring, Dr. Edgar B. Keemer, 44, of 2075 W. Boston blvd., was given 2½ to 5 years in Jackson prison and fined \$500 costs.

Dr. Gilbert L. Edwards, 51, of 7740 LaSalle, drew 2 to 5 years in Jackson prison.

Mrs. LaBrentha Hurley, 35, of 1985 Calvert, and Mrs. Lolaretta Swanson, 36, of 505 Kenilworth, were placed on two years' probation with the first 60 days in the House of Correction and \$100 costs each.

In the meantime, the doctors and their two aides were remanded to the custody of the Wayne County Sheriff, while their attorney, William L. Colden, filed a motion for a new trial.

Before passing sentence Judge O'Hara asked Dr. Keemer whether he had anything to say?

"I have nothing to say," replied the physician.

"Well, the clinic and probation departments both agree that your's is not a probation case. I think the verdict of the jury was a fair one."

Turning to Dr. Edwards, Judge O'Hara declared:

"I have but one alternative with respect to your case — and that is prison."

Mrs. Hurley was the first aide sentenced. She followed the same silent pattern as the physician, making no plea for mercy.

"You need a little time to think over what you have been doing, and whether you'll continue," the Judge said.

"You and Mrs. Swanson knew Judge O'Hara before passing sentence, 'both of you knew what was going on because a woman cannot be fooled in this type of thing.'"

When Attorney Colden advised Judge O'Hara that he would have his motion for a new trial before him today, the jurist replied:

"I don't have a motion before me now for a new trial."

Judge O'Hara cautioned Mrs. Swanson and Mrs. Hurley about violation of their probation.

He said in that case he would be forced to sentence them to the maximum as violators of probation.

He ordered the aides to start payments on their costs within thirty days after serving their sentences at the rate of \$10 per month.

Negro Doctor Was Hero At Tragic Plane Crash

Special to Journal and Guide

DETROIT, Mich. — Few people knew it, but the real hero after the tragic crash of the Capital Viscount four engine plane near here Easter Sunday night was a colored physician, Dr. Walter L. Webb of Detroit.

A few minutes after the crash which claimed 47 lives, Dr. Webb arrived on the scene and worked three hours without pause, then quietly left the scene without being identified.

troit. He attended Northwestern high school and the University of Michigan Medical School. Dr. Webb is married and lives with his wife, Johnetta and ten month-old daughter in Saginaw, Mich.

3 Detroit Medics, Two Nurses Face Court Charges

BY ISAAC JONES

Sat. 4-14-58
Journal & Guide
Dr. Webb
DR. WEBB SAID he had just completed an operation at St. Luke hospital and was on his way home when he was stopped by a speeding police car hurrying to the scene. The policeman recognized the medical tag on Dr. Webb's car and asked the medic to follow him to the accident scene.

"WE RUSHED right to the plane and started trying to gather the burned and mutilated bodies of the passengers," Dr. Webb said.

About 15 minutes later, two osteopathic physicians also arrived and the three of us organized the bodies for moving to the nearby Dow plane hangar.

"AFTER THAT, we arranged the bodies in the hangar for positive identification, where possible. Some bodies were identified by papers, wallets and other personal possessions. We were able to identify about 24 positively.

"Others were either burned or crushed so badly that it was virtually impossible to determine sex or age."

DR. WEBB said he worked on the scene until about 4:30 a.m., then went home in a state of near exhaustion.

The still-anonymous hero in Saginaw is a native of De-

troit. He attended Northwestern high school and the University of Michigan Medical School. Dr. Webb is married and lives with his wife, Johnetta and ten month-old daughter in Saginaw, Mich.

A jury of ten women and four men will decide the fate of the defendants.

The three doctors and two nurses were arrested Aug. 27, 1956, during a raid on a clinic at Fourteenth and West Philadelphia, which is operated by Dr. Keemer.

Sixteen persons, most of them women were taken to police headquarters and questioned.

According to homicide detectives the women questioned said they paid the doctors prices ranging from \$192 to \$300 each for their abortions.

The women said they were sent to the home of Mrs. Swanson, where they convalesced for two days, paying Mrs. Swanson \$15 per day for room and board.

Homicide detectives said the abortions were performed by Drs. Keemer and Edwards, that the women were given tests for pregnancy by Dr. Henderson, who charged \$8 for the treatments.

The trial is expected to continue for several weeks.



in the Army.

Last year, Dr. Peterson became a diplomate of the American Board of Surgery.

The new fellow in the American College of Surgeons lives at 3636 E. 46th Terrace. He and his wife, the former Susan Cespedes, have two children, Walter Richard Jr., 4, and Suzanne, 2.

The surgeon is a member of the staffs of General hospital No. 2, Queen of the World, Wheatley and Douglass hospitals.

He is a trustee of the Paseo Baptist church, a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity and of the Midwesterners club.

RECEIVES KEY TO CITY.—Councilman Charles Shafer, Jr., is shown above presenting a key to Kansas City to Dr. J. Edward Perry, founder of Wheatley-Provident hospital, during a testimonial dinner held in honor of Dr. Perry prior to his departure last Thursday for Houston, Texas, where he will make his home with his son, Dr. E. B. Perry. Dr. Perry retired from the active practice of medicine in 1945 after practicing in the state of Missouri for more than 50 years.

Dr. Peterson Into College Of Surgeons

Dr. Walter R. Peterson was one of four Kansas City surgeons inducted as fellows of the American College of Surgeons Friday, Oct. 10, at the Conrad Hilton hotel in Chicago.

The four local initiates were among 1,100 surgeons from across the nation who were accorded this honor. The induction took place during the 44th annual Clinical Congress of the American College of Surgeons held in Chicago, October 6-10.

Physicians are inducted into the College of Surgeons when they fulfill rigid requirements of advanced training and medical education in one or more branches of surgery.

Five other Negro physicians were inducted into the College. They are: Dr. Mitchell Spellman, Dr. David M. France and Dr. William Hyde, all of Washington, D.C.; Dr. George Blackman of Buffalo, N.Y., and Dr. Earl B. Smith of Pittsburgh. The other Kansas Cityans inducted

ed into the College were Dr. Paul J. Centner, Dr. Robert M. Hazen and Dr. Franklin C. Werner.

This year's Clinical Congress was attended by the largest number of Negro doctors in history. The theme of the meeting, during which 1,000 speakers, lecturers and instructors gave research reports, was "Improvement of the Total Care of Surgical Patients."

Dr. Peterson, a native of Daytona Beach, Fla., has been in the active practice of medicine in Kansas City since 1949.

He came here in 1941, following his graduation from the Meharry Medical college, to be an interne at General hospital No. 2. Completing his internship, he became a resident in surgery at General, serving until 1943 when he entered the Army Medical Corps.

He served in the Army from 1943 to 1946, spending two years in the European Theater of Operations. He held the rank of major. Following his discharge from the Army, he returned to General No. 2, continuing his residency in surgery, from 1946 to 1949 when he entered private practice.

Dr. Peterson served as superintendent of General hospital No. 2 in 1956 and 1957 when Dr. E. Frank Ellis, present superintendent, was

La. Native Named To NY Hospital Bd.

New York - (ANP) - Dr. Peter Marshall Murray, 69-year-old director of obstetrics and gynecology at Sydenham hospital, has been named by Mayor Robert F. Wagner to the board of hospitals, the policy making body of the department of hospitals.

The first Negro member of the board, Dr. Murray was joined by nine other members in directing the city's 29 municipal hospital, which last year treated 300,000 bed patients and 2,000,000 clinic patients. The board was established in 1950.

Currently chairman of the coordinating council of 5 county medical societies, representing all the physicians and surgeons in the city, Dr. Murray, in 1954, became the first Negro physician to head the New York County Medical society. He is also a member of the governing body of American Medical association.

A native of Houma, La., Dr. Murray has been practicing medicine since 1914, when he received his degree from Howard University.

A persistent advocate of expanded medical education for Negroes, he was recently appointed by Gov. Harriman to serve as a trustee of New York State University. In his new post, he replaces Dr. Joan A. Curran, former dean, Long Island Medical College, who resigned the boardship last summer.

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Virginian First Negro To

Head N.Y. Medical Group

Journal Guide
Special to Journal and Guide

ITHACA, N. Y.—A Virginia native who once was chemistry professor at Virginia Seminary and College, was installed last week as president of the New York State Academy of General Practice, the first Negro to head the group.

He is Dr. Gregory Alexander Galvin, a Danville native who has practiced general medicine here 20 years.

Norfolk, Va.
NOW 51, DR. Galvin holds the B. S. degree from Howard University; the MD from Meharry Medical College and has taught at Tyler (Tex.) College and at the Virginia Seminary.

A native of Ithaca, Dr. Galvin has one of the widest general practices in the city of 50 specialists and six general practitioners. His wife, Corrinne, a former Richmond school teacher, holds the Ph.D. degree in English from Cornell University and is a part-time instructor at Ithaca College. A daughter, Jane, is a student at Boston University.

MRS. GALVIN has served as president of the Genetaska club, an organization composed of the wives of Kiwanis club members, as president of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Tompkins County Medical Society and as president of the Ithaca Council of Social Agencies.

In addition to his private practice, Dr. Galvin is a staff member of the Tompkins County Hospital, past president of the Memorial Hospital, member of the staff of the Cornell Infirmary and Clinic, medical consultant of the County Welfare Department, a member of the subcommittee on general practice of the State Medical Society, and a member of the Ithaca Board of Education.



DR. EARL H. McCLENNEY
St Paul's President

Tale of Three Cities**World Session Similar To Progressive Dinner**

By MARION PORTER

Somewhat like the progressive dinner party that used to be popular—soup at one house, entree at another, and dessert at still another—was the convention attended by Dr.

J. B. Bell.

That was the recent fifth International Congress on Diseases of the Chest. The first scientific programs were held in Tokyo, the next sessions moved to Kyoto in the form of the seventh International Congress of Bronchoesophagology, and they finished up in Manila with more scientific programs.

The 20,000-mile, 14-day trip included stops at Yokohama, Honolulu, and Hong Kong. Dr. Bell, who returned here Monday, was the only physician from Kentucky or Indiana to attend the international meetings. He was accompanied by his wife. The Bells live at 4428 Greenwood. Dr. Bell's offices are at 1200 W. Chestnut.

Appointed to Committee

Dr. Bell was appointed to the international committee on chest roentgenology. His group will make a survey of chest X-ray procedures and outline the organization's policies.

Dr. Bell was a member of the Waverly Hills Tuberculosis Sanatorium staff for 23 years. Eleven of those years he was full-time resident. He is on the staff of Jewish Hospital and is in charge of the medical department and chairman of the executive committee of Red Cross Hospital.

Referring to the explosive Far East situation, Dr. Bell said the visitors heard surprisingly little about it.

'Confused and Bewildered'

"Those who were best informed didn't discuss it," he said. He sensed an atmosphere of "extreme tenseness and uncertainty and it appeared that something might pop at any minute."

He added the visitors were aware of the refugee problem in Hong Kong. "The refugees are coming in hordes from Red China."

The papers were full of the Little Rock story, Dr. Bell continued. Dozens of people asked him for enlightenment.

"They were truly confused and bewildered about the whole thing," Dr. Bell continued. "I suppose I was singled out more than the other Americans to give an explanation as I am a Negro. And I wasn't of much help. There's no way on earth to explain Little Rock to foreigners."

The graciousness and courtesy of the people in the convention cities impressed Dr. Bell. "That meant a lot to me, personally," he added. "There was never an occasion when I faltered or was made uneasy wondering whether I would be welcome because of my color."

Meet Several Leaders

In Tokyo, Douglas MacArthur, nephew of General Douglas MacArthur, talked at length with the visiting Americans. "His wife is the daughter of the late Senator Barkley," Dr. Bell pointed out. "He made it plain he wanted us to tell the American people that Japan was deserving of our support; that they want co-operation on an equality basis, rather than domination."

Among the social events on the trip were a meeting with Japan's Prime Minister; a reception arranged by the United States consul for the Governor of Hong Kong, Sir Robert Black, and Mrs. Black, and a visit with the Filipino President, Carlos P. Garcia, and his wife.



Courier-Journal Photo

DR. J. B. BELL

Attended international meeting

19k 1958

NORTH CAROLINA

First Negro Graduates With Honors From North Carolina High School

GREENSBORO, N. C.

With an overall scholastic average of 92.4, Josephine Boyd last week became the first Negro to be graduated from an integrated public school in North Carolina. Transferred from Dudley High School last September, Miss Boyd completed her secondary education at Greensboro Senior High School where she made the honor roll five times.

Active in youth movements, Miss Boyd is vice president of the Greensboro NAACP youth council and secretary of the Association's southeastern regional youth conference.

N. Car. Medics Honor Dr. Watts

DURHAM, N. C. — A Durham surgeon was named last week "Doctor of the Year" at the 71st annual convention of the Old North State Medical Society, held here at North Carolina College.

Dr. Charles D. Watts, associate chief, department of surgery, at Lincoln Hospital here, was presented a plaque, the annual award given by the organization to that member considered contributing most to the advancement of the profession and the professional organization. The award was presented at the opening session by Dr. J. S. Simmons, Sanford, chairman of the awards committee.

The honored is a Diplomat of the American Board of Surgery and a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. He is married to the former Constance Merrick of Durham and the couple has three children.

The meet drew more than 300 persons, physicians, surgeons, pharmacists and their wives.

Hardly any reference was made to the offer of "scientific membership" offered by the all-white North Carolina Academy of Medicine last year.

The president of the organization, Dr. M. D. Quigless, Tarboro, made a subtle reference to the matter in his annual address.

The organization voted to meet next year in Greensboro at A&T College, adopted a medical scholarship loan fund to assist medical students and to encourage them to return to North Carolina for practice and elected a new slate of officers.

Dr. W. C. Shanks, Burlington, was installed as the new president at the closing session on Thursday.

Other newly elected officers include Dr. E. L. Rann, Charlotte, president-elect; Dr. C. D. Watts, Durham, first vice president; Dr. Roy S. Wynn, Greensboro, second vice president; Dr. Joseph S. Colson, Oxford, recording secretary, and Dr. W. T. Armstrong, Rocky Mount, secretary-treasurer.

Doctors R. H. Green, Charlotte; J. W. Parker, Rocky Mount, and G. H. Evans, Greensboro, were added to the executive board.

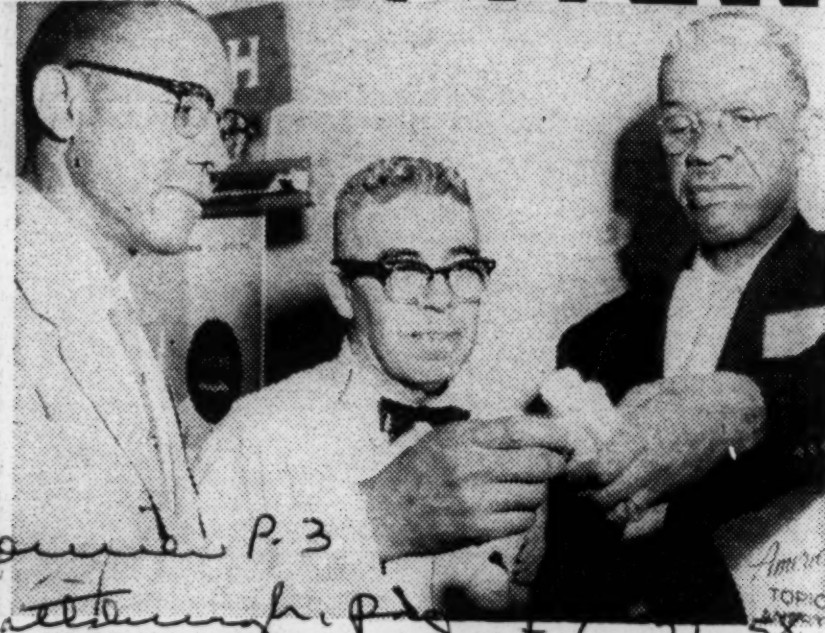
The medics and their wives



PRESIDENTS CHAT—Dr. Alphonzo Elder (left), North Carolina College president, jokes with Dr. W. C. Shanks, Burlington physician and president of the Old North State Medical Society, as Mrs. Elder and Mrs. Shanks join the gaiety.



"DOCTOR OF THE YEAR"—Dr. C. D. Watts (right), Durham surgeon, is presented the coveted "Doctor-of-the-Year" plaque by Dr. J. S. Simmons (left), of Sanford, chairman of the awards committee, as Dr. M. D. Quigless, of Tarboro, retiring president, looks on.



UP-TO-DATE—Becoming informed of the latest medications from the exhibits of over 30 drug firms at the convention of the Old North State Medical and Dental Societies are (left to right), Dr. W. A. Cleland, Durham, past medical group president; Dr. W. T. Armstrong, Rocky Mount, executive secretary, and Dr. Hobart T. Allen, Winston-Salem.



CHIEF CLINICIAN—Seen chatting with Dr. James F. Cameron (right), retiring president of the Old State Dental Society, and Mrs. Cameron, is Dr. R. E. R. Lovell, formerly of Howard University, now chairman of the Department of Operative Dentistry at Tufts University, Boston. Dr. Lovell was the chief clinician at the convention held last week.

on Wednesday which featured Dr. Helen Edmonds, chairman of the education department at North Carolina College, as principal speaker.

They were guests at a reception at the home of Dr. and Mrs. C. D. Grandy on Tuesday evening and at a dinner-dance party on Wednesday evening.

The ladies attended a luncheon

Dr. J. H. Barnhill Elected Member Of Health Group

WASHINGTON — The American Public Health Association elected Dr. J. H. Barnhill of Raleigh, N. C., to membership.



Dr. Barnhill

The American Public Health Association is not only a society of professional persons organized to further their collective interests and advance public health in our hemisphere, it also is a service agency concerned with the individual standing of each member.

Dr. Barnhill, native and present resident of Hickory, N. C., is a 1924 graduate of the Howard University College of Dentistry. His postgraduate work was done at Forsythe Dental Infirmary, Boston, Mass., and Columbia University, New York, N. Y.

Southerners of both races laud tan medic

At Annual Convention

HOLLYWOOD (ANP) — Dr. Dennis Branch of Newport, Tenn., was the surprised subject on "This Is Your Life" Wednesday night, as Ralph Edwards emceed the CBS television show.

Dr. Branch, a kindly physician, has been practicing medicine in the little mountain town of Newport for 44 years, ever since he graduated from the now discontinued Leonard Medical School of Shaw University in Raleigh, N.C. Born in Raleigh, he is now 72.

FIFTY PER CENT of his practice is white for the colored population of Newport is not large, so that when friends who flew from his hometown out to Hollywood for the program were marshalled, there were as many upstanding white as there were colored participating.

Dr. Branch was presented by Edwards as a deeply religious man, dedicated to aiding his fellow man regardless of their race, creed or color and that as a result he had achieved a respect given to few men.

AMONG THOSE honoring Dr. Branch were Doctors Oscar Speight Sr., and Dr. R. Stillman Smith, president and president-elect of the American Medical Association, who flew to Hollywood to appear on the show.

Among those on the show program and pay high tribute to the physician.

were Charles D. Fisher, ex-mayor and ex-sheriff of Newport, James Franks, general manager, Newport Electric and Power Co., who is president of the Newport Chamber of Commerce, Dr. William Robinson, a white physician who for the past few years has been operating on Dr. Branch's patients.

DURHAM, N. C. — A Durham surgeon was named last week, "Doctor of the Year" at the 39th annual convention of the Old North State Medical Society held here at North Carolina College.

Dr. Charles D. Watts, associate chief, Department of Surgery, at Lincoln Hospital here, was presented a plaque, the annual award given by the organization, to that member considered contributing most to the advancement of the profession and the professional organization. The award, was presented at the opening session by Dr. J. S. Simmons, Sanford, chairman of the Awards Committee.

The meet drew more than 300 persons, physicians, surgeons, pharmacists and their wives.

The visiting medics heard a series of scientific lectures and saw demonstrations in the latest medical techniques. The organization voted to meet next year in Greensboro at A. and T. College, adopted a medical scholarship Loan Fund to assist medical students and to encourage them to return to North Carolina for practice and elected a new slate of officers.

Dr. W. C. Shanks, Burlington, was installed as the new president at the closing session on Thursday. Other newly elected officers include: Dr. E. L. Rann, Charlotte, president-elect; Dr. C. D. Watts,

Durham, first vice; Dr. Roy S. Wynn, Greensboro, second vice; Dr. Joseph S. Colson, Oxford, recording secretary and Dr. W. T. Armstrong, Rocky Mount, secretary-treasurer. Doctors R. H. Green, Charlotte; J. W. Parker, Rocky Mount and G. H. Evans, Greensboro, were added to the Executive Board.

Dentists, Doctors Of N. C. To Meet In Durham, Same Time

Durham, N. C. — The 39th annual meeting of the Old North State Dental Society will be held here at North Carolina College, June 3-5.

According to Dr. James F. Cannon, Kinston, N. C., president of the organization, the meet will draw 100-odd persons, dentists and their wives, members of the Woman's auxiliary.

Dr. R. E. R. Lovell, formerly of Howard University, now chairman of the Department of Operative Dentistry at Tufts University, Boston, Mass., will serve as chief clinician at the three-day convention. Other prominent scheduled present scientific papers include: Dr. Nickolas Georgiade, associate professor of Plastic Surgery, Duke University, Durham, and Dr. Richard E. Richardson, associate professor, Department of Oral Diagnosis and Treatment Planning, School of Dentistry, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

The sessions get underway on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock and conclude on Thursday afternoon.

Meeting concurrently with the Old North State Medical Society, the dentists and their ladies will

be feted at several social functions, including: a reception on Tuesday evening at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. C. D. Grandy, a luncheon and ridge party for the ladies on Wednesday afternoon and a dinner dance at the Algonquin Club on Thursday evening.

The Women's Auxiliary, headed by Mrs. B. W. Hawkins, Warrenton, O., of the dental group, will hold sessions beginning on Wednesday morning.

MEDICAL SOCIETY

Durham, N. C. — The 71st annual meeting of the Old North State Medical Society to be held here at North Carolina College, June 3-5, will draw the largest representation in history.

That is the firm conviction of Dr. W. T. Armstrong, Rocky Mount, N. C., secretary-treasurer of the organization who stated this week, "we have never had so many advance registrations before." He said that more than 300 persons, physicians, surgeons, pharmacists and their Woman's Auxiliary will be on hand for the event.

The three-day convention gets underway promptly at 3 p.m., on Tuesday. The opening calls for the annual address by the retiring president, Dr. M. D. Kuligls, Taboro, N. C., the presentation of the "Doctor of the Year" Award, election of new officers and reports on the national organizations with which the North Carolina group is affiliated.

Scientific lectures and demonstration on late developments in the medical profession are scheduled for all day Wednesday and will feature papers by prominent physicians and surgeons from throughout the state. The medics and pharmacists will be brought up to date with a brand

19k 1958

OHIO

Negro Doctor Heads Akron's Obstetricians

Call Post 13A
2-15-58
19K

Other officers of the society are Dr. Carl J. Paternite, president-elect; Dr. Louis M. Walker, secretary-treasurer; Dr. Alver Weil, editor; and Drs. Edson Freeman and Leon Moldavsky, two year trustees.

AKRON—Newly installed president of the Akron Obstetrical and Gynecological Society is Dr. B. N. Riddle of 3817 Fishcreek Road in Stow, Ohio. A graduate of the Ho-



DR. B. N. RIDDLE

ward University School of Medicine, Dr. Riddle interned in Kansas City, Mo., and came to Akron in 1928. Held in Akron City Club.

He practiced general medicine until 1946, when he entered Provident hospital in Chicago for training in obstetrics and gynecology. After completing his studies in that field, Dr. Riddle returned to Akron where he was soon placed on the attending staffs of St. Thomas and Akron City hospitals. He completed his boards in 1933.

Dr. Riddle is the first Negro to head the society and is reported to be the first Negro in the country to head such a medical group.

Dr. Atkins Elected Head Of Med Group

Dr. Charles N. Atkins of Oklahoma City was elected to head the Oklahoma Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association during the 4-day Golden Anniversary session held here last week. A practicing physician here in the city and an active civic leader, Dr. Atkins had previously served the organization as president-elect. He succeeds Dr. R. B. Taylor sr., Okmulgee.

Other officers elected were: Dr. R. B. Taylor jr., Okmulgee, first vice president; Dr. E. C. Moon sr., city, second vice president; Dr. William L. Perry, Tulsa, general secretary; Dr. Henry Green, assistant secretary; Dr. E. L. Leach McAlester, treasurer; Dr. M. B. Moore, city, auditor; Dr. H. E. Follett sr., Muskogee, historian; and Dr. S. C. Thompson, parliamentarian.

Members of the executive committee include, Dr. Atkins, Dr. Perry, Dr. Leach, Dr. R. B. Taylor sr. and Dr. L. H. Williams.

Mr. Joseph F. Albright, director of public relations, Meharry Medical college, was guest speaker for the Golden Anniversary banquet held last Thursday at the Douglass Center. The banquet highlighted the social events of the session.

The association, organized in 1908, will convene in its 1959 meeting with the Muskogee chapter as host.

19k 1958

OKLAHOMA



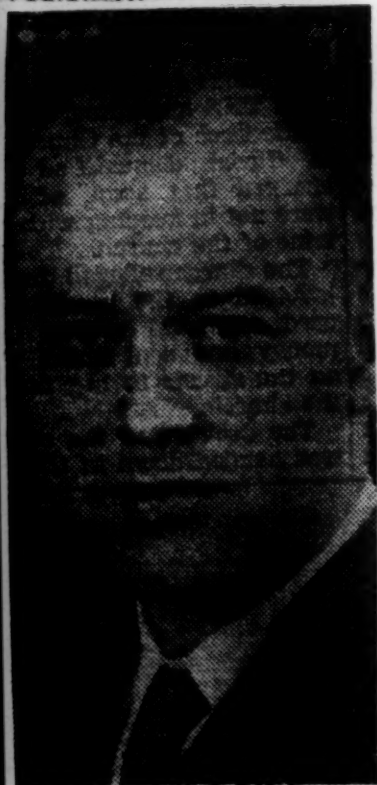
Cook County
GARLAND P. KIRKPATRICK

P. 1
Garland P. Kirkpatrick, son of Mrs. Nellie Kirkpatrick, who resides at 411 N. E. 6th, will receive his M. D. degree from the University of Illinois College of Medicine on June 20. He will continue his training at Cook County hospital in Chicago as an intern, beginning June 30 for one year. *OKLAHOMA* He graduated from Douglass high school in 1950 and from Talladega college with honors in 1954. He is also a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity. After his internship he shall specialize in pediatrics. A recipient of the Gaylord scholarship and Jessie Smith Noyes Foundation scholarship.



Hale, formerly of Nash-
ville, Tenn., has resigned
his post as chief of medi-
cine, Veterans Adminis-
tration Hospital, Pitts-
burgh, Pa., to become a
member of the staff of
Pittsburgh-West Penn
Hospital. He is son of
the late head of Tennessee
State University, William J.
Hale.

Chief— Dr. Albert L.
Gaskins has
been named chief of pedi-
atrics at Women's Hospi-
tal in Philadelphia. A How-
ard U. graduate, Dr. Gas-
kins is certified by the
American Board of Pedi-
atrics and is a Fellow of
the American Academy of
Pediatrics.



Climbing— Dr. Ed-
ward H.

THE FABULOUS DR. THOMAS WATKINS

At 76 Dr. Tom Has Children In School



Everybody knows Tom Watkins.

Dr. Thomas H. Watkins. He's Dr. Tom now, and at 76 still holds a staff position at Crump Hospital in Memphis where he likes best cases requiring brain surgery.

Dr. Tom probably knows more people than most people in the United States.

As a youngster he was an AFRO newsboy.

For seven years he worked as a messenger in Johns Hopkins Hospital where he gained the friendship of world famous surgeons like Sir William Osler, Howard Kelly, Doctors Gilchrist, Hill and Finney.

AFRO American
Secretary P.T.

To get his college and medical education at Shaw and Meharrey, Dr. Tom became secretary to H. E. Conrad, who at that time leased restaurants in railroad stations all over the East. For eight years Dr. Tom hired college boys from southern schools to work their summers with Conrad.

Students could save \$600 in three months, which in those days was enough to get them through one year in a medical school.

"Seems like to me," says Dr. Tom, "I hired most of the medical students in the country."

DR. TOM'S father was Clay.

son, Mrs. Florena Kerr; Mrs. Bertha Scott, Mrs. Beatrice Bradford Hawkins, Mrs. Elizabeth Hitchens, Miss Augusta Lewis, Mrs. Estella Lee, William Anderson, Misses Edna and Katie Hall, Miss Iola Cargil, Harry Pratt, Heber Wharton, and Harry Cummings.

His mother was Rachel Sims, daughter of Dr. Henry Sims, physician and assistant pastor of McKean Church at McKean and Calvert Streets.

Dr. Tom says the McKean Church was known as Hard Shell Baptist and its membership was mainly white.

At 76 Dr. Tom has a memory for names and people that is astounding.

50 Years

Fifty years after he went to Baltimore schools, he recalls classmates and old friends John Woodhouse, Henry Brown, George Owens, William Gray, Howard Gross, Jacob Nichol-

"DID YOU KNOW Sam Ewell, the great pianist and entertainer? He was a whole show by himself." Dr. Thomas was asked.

"Know him," said Dr. Tom, "he played clubs all over town at \$2 a night. Fifty years ago a skilled worker made a dol-

lar a day.

"Sam could earn a dollar an hour. He was fabulous."

Fabulous

Dr. Tom is fabulous himself. At 76, he has a son, Thomas Jr., who is studying law at Howard University and a daughter, Miss Maryland Watkins, who gets her master's degree this year at Tennessee State College.

Can any AFRO reader equal Dr. Thomas Watkins who is

still practicing medicine at 76 and who has children still in school 50 years after he himself graduated from college?

19k 1958

PENNSYLVANIA

Earns Degree at University of Pittsburgh

It's Dr. A. S. Milai, Now!

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—A. Samuel Milai Jr., 26, received the Doctor of Medicine degree at University of Pittsburgh commencement exercises last week and will begin his internship July 1 at Shadyside Hospital of this city.

Young Milai is married to the former Barbara Arrington of Mt. Vernon, N.Y. His father is A. Samuel Milai Sr., Courier artist, and his mother is Mrs. Bernice Milai of Washington, Pa.

DR. MILAI did his undergraduate work at Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa., and at the University of Pittsburgh.

Following undergraduate study, he spent two years with the medical corps in the U.S. Army.

Dr Milai has composed several musical compositions and has just completed the writing of a novel.



M. D.—A. Samuel Milai Jr. received the Doctor of Medicine degree last week at University of Pittsburgh commencement exercises. He will do his internship in Pittsburgh's Shadyside Hospital.

19k 1958

TENNESSEE

Dr. Dennis Branch Cited on 'This Is Your Life'

Negro Physician Hailed on TV Program

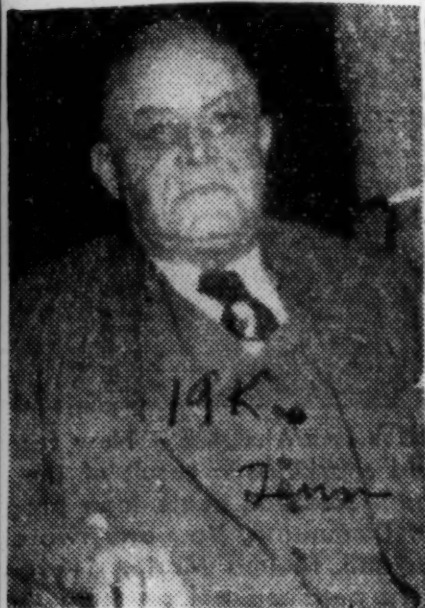
HOLLYWOOD (ANP) — Dr. Dennis Branch of Newport, Tenn., was the surprised subject of "This Is Your Life" as Ralph Edwards emceed a recent NBC television show. *Causey P. 1 - Sec. 2*

Dr. Branch, a kindly Negro physician, has been practicing medicine in the little mountain town of Newport for 44 years, ever since he graduated from the now-discontinued Leonard Medical School of Shaw University in Raleigh, N. C. Born in Raleigh, he is now 72. *Pittsburgh Pa.*

Dr. Branch was presented by Ralph Edwards as a deeply religious man, dedicated to aiding his fellow-men regardless of their race, creed or color and that, as a result, he had achieved a respect given to few men.

AMONG THOSE HONORING Dr. Branch were Drs. Oscar Speight Sr. and R. Stillman Smith, president and president-elect of the American Medical Association, who flew to Hollywood to appear on the program and pay high tribute to the Negro physician. *Lat 2-15-58*

Among those on the show were Charles D. Fisher, ex-Mayor and ex-sheriff of Newport; James Franks, general manager of the Newport Electric and Power Co., who is president of the Newport Chamber of Commerce, and Dr. William Robinson, a white physician who, for the past few years, has been operating on Dr. Branch's patients.



Ayers St., more than 50 years, is reported to have resigned his position as superintendent, during a closed meeting of the hospital's board of trustees, Thursday. By press time a statement had not been issued. *Lat 4-26-58*

The physician, who is in his 70s, has been in ill health several years. He is reported to have become seriously ill last week.

It could not be learned who will replace Dr. Martin, who became head of the hospital when it was first established on Ashland St. by the CME church.

It was also reported that Dr. Martin has turned the operation of the Red Sox Baseball team and the Martin Stadium, which he owns over to the supervision of his brother, Dr. B. B. Martin.

World P. 1
**Dr. Martin Resigns
As Head Of Collins
Chapel Hospital**
Birmingham Ala.

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — (SNS) — Dr. W. S. Martin, who has been head of Collins Chapel hospital, 406

19k 1958

TEXAS



19k
6-14-58
Doctor— George K.
Drake of

Houston, Tex., received the
degree of Doctor of Medi-
cine from the University of
Texas medical branch. A
graduate of Howard Uni-
versity, D. Drake will take
his internship at Cleveland
Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio.

19: 1958

TRINIDAD

Six-Pound Tumor

Record Brain Surgery Done In Trinidad

PORT-OF-SPAIN, Trinidad,—
A white American woman who
carried a six-pound tumor in her
head for some time is healthy
now through the effort of a
young colored Trinidad neuro-
surgeon.

Dr. Sam Ghouralal, the surgeon,
created West Indian medical his-
tory by performing a brain ope-
ration which has been tried sel-
dom, and never before been suc-
cessful in Trinidad. Mrs. G. Kub-
be, the patient, came from Vene-
zuela, a neighboring republic,
where her husband is employed
as an engineer by a steel com-
pany, for medical treatment.

The operation was completed
in seven hours.

Dr. Brown

*His American
case back
to jury*

RICHMOND — The case involving illegal operation charges against Dr. Felix J. Brown, 54, 2103 N. 27th St., is expected to be heard by the grand jury this month.

Grand jury action was assured when the case was certified for Hustings Court by Municipal Judge Harold C. Maurice.

Judge Maurice acted following detail testimony, Tuesday of last week, by the 21-year-old nursing student involved in the case.

19K-1-58
SHE SAID: "I went to see Dr. Brown on Dec. 16, 1957, and thought I was pregnant, and I was not married."

The young woman said she arrived at the physician's office about 12:30 p.m. and after examination he "treated" her.

She described the substance used as "an orange-brown liquid" and the amount about "a cc's."

Following the treatment, she said he took her in his automobile to 717 N. 27th St.

Until Dec. 16 the young woman said she resided at St. Philip's Hall (for nurses).

DR. BROWN is formally charged with performing an illegal operation.

Willie P. Peachie and his wife, Maggie L. Peachie, are accused as accessories in the case.

The Peachies operate a tourist home at the N. 27th St.

Officer B. P. Bowles of the vice squad told the court the illegal operation victim was recovered at the home, Dec. 17, during a search for illegal

HE SAID that when questioned the young woman "finally broke down" and told police Dr. Brown had "treated" her. Officer Bowles further stated the patient lost much blood and "had undergone considerable suffering."

Dr. Brown came to the tourist home while police officers still were there, Bowles declared.

The physician was arrested after he told police he had a patient there, the court was told.

DR. ROBERT G. PROCTOR, resident physician at MCV, also testified.

He said: "From examination, I can only say that there was a miscarriage."

Richmond Physician Is Charged With Abortion

Journal and Guide
P.1
RICHMOND — Judge Harold Maurice Tuesday certified the case charging Dr. Felix J. Brown, prominent Richmond physician, with abortion to the grand jury.

Police charged that Dr. Brown "by use of certain instruments performed an operation with intent to produce miscarriage and did produce such miscarriage and destroy child."

Two other persons, Mr. and Mrs. Willie P. Peachie, operators of Peachie's Tourist Home, 717 North 27th street, were charged with being accessories.

THE COURT heard Miss Shirley Temple Young, a senior student at St. Philip School of Nursing, tell her story of visiting the physician and later going to the tourist home. She also told the court only one person, identified by her as Leroy Irving, visited her during the stay there December 17.

The 21-year-old Washing-

tonian was seated during her testimony in police court, where all witnesses and officials stand.

THE ATTENDING physician at Medical College of Virginia reported the woman was treated for miscarriage. Counsel Oliver W. Hill cross examined the woman briefly. No testimony was offered by the defense.

VIRGINIA Abortion Trial

Richmond Physician Found Not Guilty

Journal and Guide
Richmond, Va.
Dec 28-58
Special to Journal and Guide

RICHMOND, Va. — A verdict of acquittal was handed down in Hustings Court here last Thursday in favor of Dr. Felix J. Brown, prominent Richmond physician, who was being tried on charges of performing an illegal operation.

The Commonwealth had claimed that Dr. Brown performed the operation on a 21-year-old nursing school student last Dec. 16. Testimony heard in the case indicated that Dr. Brown had treated the young woman but had not performed an operation on her. It was brought out by testimony that the woman had already aborted and that Dr. Brown merely treated her for possible infection.

JUDGE MOSCOE Huntley rendered the verdict of acquittal after two days of testimony. The student nurse opened the case Wednesday with the Commonwealth's charge that the physician performed an illegal operation on Dec. 16.

The next day the girl was found in a 27th street tourist home when vice squad officers raided the home on a whisky warrant. While the raid was in process and shortly after the girl's room had been entered, Dr. Brown arrived on the scene and was arrested there.

The physician, who has practiced 24 years in Richmond, said the girl came to his office on Dec. 16 and he found signs of abortion and possible infection. He said he treated her and gave an injection to stem bleeding.

HE WAS BACKED in his statements by the office nurse,

Mrs. Eutrulia Conway, who underwent severe cross examination from Assistant Commonwealth's Attorney V. E. Devishian on the reliability of her memory.

After remembering only one other patient, she pointedly described treatments when defense attorney Leith Bremner began naming patients from the doctor's day book.

The young nurse admitted she was given free treatment by the doctor, a point which proved telling in the summation of the defense.

Medical Society Elects

Newport News Physician Dr. Morton cited for 50 years' service

HAMPTON, Va. — Dr. Russell E. Reid, Newport News, was elected president of the Old Dominion Medical Society in the annual meeting held on the Hampton Institute campus, June 11 and 12.

Other officers elected were: Dr. A. W. Pleasant, Lexington, president elect; Dr. E. G. Stewart, Tappahannock, vice president; Dr. W. C. Calloway, Richmond, secretary - treasurer; Dr. George C. Branche Jr., Richmond, historian; Dr. M. M. Gordon, Richmond, director of exhibits; Dr. R. H. Boulware, Lynchburg, assistant secretary - treasurer; and Dr. C. H. Townes, editor, Petersburg.

DR. FELIX J. Brown, president, Old Dominion Medical Society, presided at the joint sessions of the ODMS and its Auxiliary Wednesday morning attended by 76 physicians and 50 members of the auxiliary.

In his address of welcome, Dr. Alonzo G. Moron, president of the host college, told the assembled doctors that the tremendous advances in medicine which the Russians are making have serious implications. "Russia has changed its emphasis from force of arms and is now engaging in economic warfare," he said, "and if their expansion in the field of health continues, they will have one more weapon on their side."

CALLING ON the doctors to take a "keener interest in the kind of education our children are getting," the president pointed out the need for Ne-

gro physicians. "There are not enough doctors graduating to replace those who have died or retired," he said. "There are approximately 5,000 Negro doctors in the United States today and that number has remained static for the past 10 years," he added.

"You have the responsibility to furnish the leadership," Dr. Moron said, "to see that our children have every educational opportunity. The teachers, the principals and the superintendents cannot do it alone. They need your backing in the community."

IN HIS REPORT to the 52nd annual meeting of the society, Dr. Felix Brown, called on the members of the ODMS to follow through on resolutions and recommendations of its legislative and liaison committee, which is negotiating with the Medical Society of Virginia. He also noted the trends toward more practical scientific programs tailored to members' needs, toward 100 per cent membership in the state, and toward an "increasing degree of militancy to the end that all physicians are possessors of the rights and privileges of all other physicians."

"The social climate of opinion and the changing rights of the Negro and his institutions and organizations are clearly discerned," Dr. Brown said. The ODMS has concerned itself with a scholarship fund and with obtaining for its fellows all rights and privileges of American citizens."

ARLINGTON, Va. (NNPA)—Dr. Edward T. Morton of Arlington was honored Sunday afternoon on his retirement after almost 50 years of service as a physician in Washington, D.C. and Arlington.

A testimonial was given at the Calloway Methodist Church here for the 75-year-old general practitioner.

A biographical sketch of Dr. Morton was given by Robert Branch. Congratulations were extended to the honoree by the Rev. John F. Monroe on behalf of the Calloway Methodist Church, by Louis Lautier on behalf of the NAACP, and on behalf of the medical profession by Dr. C. Herbert Marshall.

REMINISCENCES were given on behalf of the Oldest Associates by Mrs. Edith M. Chinn, the Virginia White Sox Baseball Club by Alfred Clark, the Recreation and Girls Soft Ball League by Mrs. Mayme Brown, the Nurses Class by Mrs. Mildred Riley, and Engine Co. No. 8 of the Arlington Fire Department by James Chinn.

The program also included a reading of an original poem dedicated to Dr. Morton by Mrs. Helen Webb, a salut from youth by Miss Anne V. Clark, and presentations by Mrs. Dorothy Lewis.

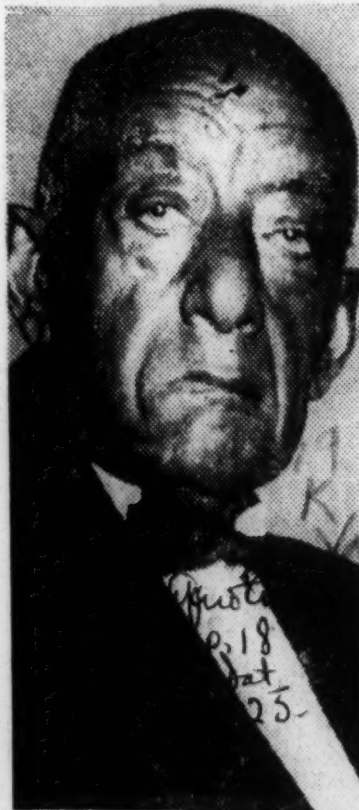
Vocal solos were rendered by Mrs. Grace Scipio and George F. McNeal. A piano selection was played by Miss Frances Feggins.

After the program a brief reception was held in the lower auditorium of the church. Dr. Morton and his family received the large number of persons who attended the testimonial.

THE COMMITTEE in charge of the testimonial consisted of Mrs. Naomi T. Hill, Mrs. Grace Scipio, Mrs. Charlotte Pegues, Mrs. Anna Carter, Mrs. Dorothy Coleman and Mrs. Dorothy Lewis.

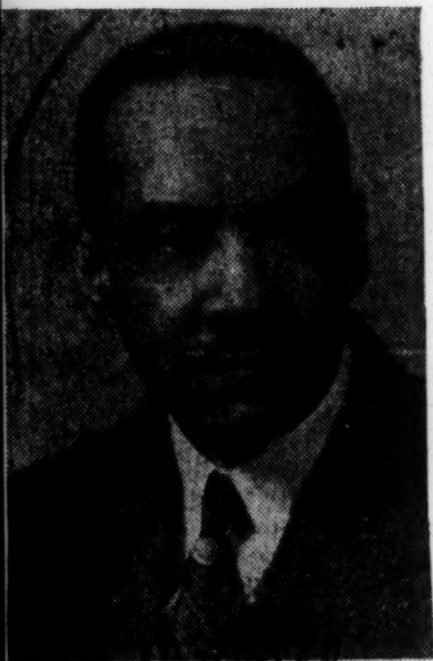
The invocation was offered by the Rev. Mr. Monroe. The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. William Bowman.

Members of Dr. Morton's family at the testimonial included Phillip Morton of New York City, his brother; Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Stewart of Washington, D.C., his son-in-law and daughter; Mr. and Mrs. Mervin E. Williams, also a son-in-law and daughter; Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas of Washington; Mrs. Jennie Stewart, and three grandchildren, Virginia Margaret Stewart, 3; David Stewart, 7, and Sidney Williams, 8. A fourth grandchild, Stephen Williams, 4, was not present.



DR. EDWARD T. MORTON

19m 1958



Harry V. Richardson
DR. HARRY V. RICHARDSON

Dr. Richardson Is Named To Local Tuberculosis Board

Atlanta, Ga.
Dr. Harry V. Richardson, president of Gammon Theological Seminary, Thursday was appointed to the Board of Directors of the Atlanta Tuberculosis for a three year term. He is the only minister on the board.

7-9-58
Dr. Richardson replaced Whitney Young, Director of the Atlanta School of Social Work. The governing body administers to Fulton, DeKalb Counties and portions of Rockdale County.

4-18-58
Dr. Richardson is the third member of his race to receive the honor of serving on the vital board.

19m 1958

CALIFORNIA



ON TB BOARD—Mrs. Alice Long of the California Department of Employment's Los Angeles office, was one of two new board members inducted into office at the annual meeting of the Tuberculosis and Health Association at the Statler hotel recently

District Death Rate From Tuberculosis Cut to Record Low

During 1957, the District's tuberculosis death rate plunged to the lowest point ever recorded. After remaining static for three years, it dropped 21 per cent to reach 12.5 deaths for each 100,000 of population.

The Health Department, in (Health) Department that a year-end report recording when this current investigation is completed and the findings made known that this will bring to a close such investigations and permit the Department to operate under more normal conditions," Dr. Finucane says.

The new figures tie in with Other highlights of the report include:

John E. Steidle and Isadore • Resident deaths from influenza and pneumonia reached a rate of 45 per 100,000, the highest since 1944 because of the high incidence of influenza-like illnesses last year.

Dale Hospital, which is for • Heart disease and cancer continued to account for more than 54 per cent of all deaths here.

The Health Department states that the city's care of tuberculosis patients has been among criticisms made by the consultants in a preliminary report and by the House Appropriations Subcommittee for the District, headed by Rep. Louis C. Rabaut (D-Mich.)

Health Director Dr. Daniel L. Finucane outlines procedures begun last March 18 to help bring the disease under control. These include a coordinated program of hospital admissions through the central chest clinic and a planned return of the patient to the community.

Dr. Finucane says the Health Department has initiated other corrective measures in line with the Rabaut Committee findings and will submit a detailed report to Rabaut in January.

For three months, Dr. Finucane continues, the Health Department has been undergoing an investigation by the staff of the House District Subcommittee headed by Rep. James C. Davis (D-Ga.).

"It is the hope of the

NON-WHITES HIT HARDEST BY TB

victim may still be infected."

The three are in New Orleans for a business meeting of the executives of state tuberculosis associations.

Aged in Dixie Slums Held Most Susceptible

A nonwhite, elderly man living in the slums of a large Southern city has the highest possibility of contracting tuberculosis in the United States, three experts on the disease said here Wednesday. This composite picture of the potential tubercular victim was drawn by Dr. James Perkins of New York city, managing director of the National Tuberculosis Association; Dr. Edward Blomquist of Washington, D. C., representing the United States Public Health Service; and Dr. Floyd Feldman of New York city, director of medical research for NTA.

Dr. Perkins, who directs some 2800 chapters of the organization, said in the interview at the Jung hotel that statistics have shown that the South's "low economic status, the large colored population, poor nutrition, and inadequate general hygiene" ranks it as "the area in which tuberculosis is most prevalent."

"Susceptibility to TB increases with age," Dr. Blomquist said. "The tuberculosis death rate for persons over 45 is the highest in our books."

Dr. Feldman reported that the importance of climate in rehabilitation is no longer considered important. He said that "wonder" drugs have given a victim living in a wet humid climate such as New Orleans the same chance of recovering as the person who goes west for his health.

One-Third of Nation

Dr. Perkins said one-third of the total population in this country is infected with tuberculosis. Some 70,000 new cases are reported each year.

"We have no vaccine as yet to prevent this disease," he said. "Our only means of finding cases are the tuberculin test, which shows if the person has been infected, and the X-ray, which tests for possible infections and shows if a past

19m 1958

GEORGIA

Atlantans To Participate In Ft. Valley TB Institute

Daily World
June 5-8-58
Several Atlantans will participate in a Tuberculosis Leadership Institute for Volunteers May 13-15, at the Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Georgia. The Institute is sponsored by the Georgia Tuberculosis Association in cooperation with local tuberculosis organizations throughout the state. The purpose of the Institute is tuberculosis education and the training of volunteer leadership. Mr. Walker Williams, Health Educator for the Georgia Tuberculosis Association will direct the Institute.

Dr. Clara Barrett, Director, Division of TB Control, Georgia Department of Public Health will speak on the "Present Status of TB Control in Georgia." Mrs. Birdie B. Fuller, Health Educator, Georgia Department of Public Health will lead a discussion on the new film, "Are You Positive?"

Wednesday's program will be highlighted by an address by Mr. T. E. Roberson, Chief, Special Programs Section, United States Public Health Service. He will speak on "The Function of Leadership". Wednesday afternoon Mr. Roberson will moderate a panel discussion of successful tuberculosis program activities carried out by local tuberculosis workers. Participants on the panel will be Miss Frankie V. Adams, Professor of Social Work, Atlanta University School of Social Work, Miss Frances Mason, Social Worker, Atlanta Tuberculosis Association, Mrs. Margaret V. Camp, Health Educator, Battey State Hospital, Mrs. Thelma L. Wright, Director of Community Relations Chatham-Savannah Tuberculosis and Health Association, Mrs. Mary L. Jones, Field Consultant, Florida TB and Health Association, and Mr. Walker C. Williams, Health Educator, Georgia Tuberculosis Association.

Thirty-two persons representing twenty counties have registered for the institute. Certificates will be awarded to each person attending.

Many Attend Meeting Of Journal, P, 1 TB Association

The nature of tuberculosis is such that if efforts toward its eradication are relaxed, it will soon return to the position it once held — the number one cause of death in this nation. Dr. William M. Morgan of Alliance, Ohio, said last Saturday at the concluding session of the 52nd annual meeting of the North Carolina Tuberculosis Association in the Cape Fear Hotel.

Dr. Morgan, who is president of the National Tuberculosis Association, said one of the chief problems in TB control at the present time is that many people feel that TB is not much of a problem anymore. "It is imperative that this impression be corrected," he said.

Mrs. Earl Brian of Raleigh, 1957 State Christmas Seal Chairman, reported that North Carolina's total Seal Sale was \$491,795.98. "While no figures can be produced to tell the story, one cannot escape the conviction that included in this year's total, which was less than last year's total, were many more individual contributions though they were smaller," she said.

Dr. John C. Wessell of Wilmington was the recipient of a bronze medallion presented to him in appreciation of his many contributions to TB control locally and in the state. Kemp D. Battle, a life member of the NCTA, made the presentation.

Yesterday morning, Dr. Calvin McKay, a local doctor, presided at a session in which the selective approach to case finding was discussed by a panel of speakers.

Dr. Blomquist, in talking on radiation hazards as applied to selective case finding, said the best of precautions should be utilized in the taking of X-rays to minimize radiation but X-rays must be continued when necessary for the well being of society. He recommended X-raying people with positive tuberculin reactions and those in high incidence groups. The tuberculin test is a method of determining whether a person is infected with TB germs.

Dr. David T. Smith, professor of bacteriology at Duke University

who discussed the tuberculin test, is a method of determining whether a person is infected with TB germs.

Dr. David T. Smith, professor of bacteriology at Duke University, who discussed the tuberculin test, gave two reasons for tuberculin testing children: to find out if you have a good TB control program (reflected if the children are negative) and as an indirect case finding method by checking the adult contacts of positive children.

He also showed slides which revealed more TB cases develop among people with large tuberculin reactions than among those with small reactions.

Others on the panel were Charlie Cotter of Bayboro who gave a report on a county-wide tuberculin testing study being conducted in Pamlico County and Bradley Wells of the State Board of Health who talked on other approaches to selective case finding.

Two other organizations held concurrent annual meetings—the North Carolina Trudeau Society and the North Carolina Conference of Tuberculosis Workers. All three elected new officers during the two-day gathering.

A. L. Bechtold of Charlotte who is the public relations director for Lance, Inc. was elevated to the presidency succeeding Dr. C. D. Eatman of Rocky Mount. Others elected were Thomas H. Woodard, Wilson, president-elect; Dr. W. M. Peck, Raleigh, vice president; Mrs. George Grove, Hickory, secretary; and T. W. Steed, Raleigh, treasurer.

Dr. Robert F. Young of Halifax succeeded Dr. Stuart Willis of Chapel Hill as president of the Trudeau group. The vice president and secretary-treasurer are Dr. Herman F. Easom, Wilson; and Dr. Fred M. Byersly, Winston-Salem.

Officers of the NCCTW are Mrs. Josie Haynes, Albemarle, president; Edwin Moline, Charlotte, vice-president; Norman Gaskill, Raleigh, secretary; and Virginia Ryan, High Point, treasurer.

Dr. Edward T. Blomquist, keynote speaker at the opening session Friday, warned that the much publicized decline in annually reported cases and deaths should not be considered an index for a diminished TB control program. "Such an assumption overlooks the accumulation of living cases, active and inactive, and the great reservoir of unknown cases that constitute a threat to control efforts," he said. Dr. Blomquist is

chief of the United States Public Health Service's TB program.

Good news in research was the highlight of the Friday afternoon medical section. H. Mac Vandiviere, director of the research department of the North Carolina Sanatorium System, reported that the new vaccine, called R1 Rv, being developed there demonstrated superiority over various BCG vaccines and said it is possible that non-infected persons in high incidence groups may now have an acceptable anti-TB vaccine.

He told of other studies conducted by the department which showed that the blood of animals well protected with R1 Rv vaccine contained an antibody specific against TB. This discovery, according to Vandiviere, will open up another area of research for helping man find the answer to the defeat of TB.

At a simultaneous community action session, Dr. Stuart Willis, superintendent-medical director of the Sanatoriums, thanked representatives of local TB associations for their financial support of the research program and said their continued help was desperately needed.

Other speakers at this session were Mrs. Mildred G. Sproul, Greensboro; Mrs. C. O. DeLaney, Winston-Salem; Mrs. S. E. Leavitt, Chapel Hill; Dr. Simmons I. Patrick and Mrs. Eleanor H. Smith, Kinston; and Edwin Moline, Charlotte. Its theme was "Ideas That Work".

Friday night Dr. William B. Tucker, chief of the TB service of the Veterans Administration spoke on "Facts and Fantasy in the Treatment of TB" at a Trudeau dinner meeting.

Members and guests of the NCC-TW heard Lady Whitby of Cambridge, England, speak on "Rehabilitation at Papworth" and were entertained with a play presented by the halian Association of Wilmington. Papworth is a famous TB hospital and village in England.

186 people registered for the meetings.

JURIES

22 1958

COLORADO

Negro Is Named Judge in Denver

DENVER, Col. Mayor Will F. Nicholson has appointed James C. Flanagan, 42, to a municipal judgeship here giving Colorado its first Negro jurist. Judge Flanagan, a Democrat, is a former assistant district attorney. Mayor Nicholson is an Eisenhower Republican.

Free Mob Victim Of Defender Gun Charge

a shoulder injury a few hours after Miss Hibbler said she was hit.

After giving Freeman the traffic ticket, the policeman said he noticed Freeman putting something into his pocket. When asked about this, Freeman admitted it was a gun.

The law makes it a crime to conceal a weapon on a person. However, it is not a crime to walk down the street carrying a gun in clear view.

A Municipal court jury deliberated less than 30 minutes Tuesday before returning a not guilty verdict in a case which on the surface involved a concealed weapon but which had undercurrents of racism and mob violence.

Cleared of a charge of carrying a concealed weapon which his lawyer called 'persecution' was Nathan Freeman, 29, of 4107 W. Cullerton st.

He was freed by a jury of six women and six men, including three Negroes.

Representing Freeman, a lift truck operator and a father of three, was Atty. Thaddeus C. Toudor. Toudor presented evidence which indicated that Freeman may have been a victim of racism.

The defendant was arrested on Oct. 29 outside the Cullerton st. home which he recently had bought. Police first gave him a traffic ticket charging Freeman with parking his auto 40 inches from the curb.

Freeman told the Defender the car in question belonged to his brother and that he (Freeman) had not driven it.

Atty. Toudor succeeded in bringing out that a crowd had gathered outside the Freeman home on the evening of the incident.

He produced a relative of Freeman who testified that she was struck by a brick thrown through a window in the house. She is Miss Ella Mae Hibbler, 29, of 530 S. Campbell ave.

The realtor who sold the two-story, \$19,000 house to Freeman testified to being in the house when Miss Hibbler was struck by the tossed brick. He is Wiley B. Moore, of 125 S. Karlov ave.

A clerk at Mt. Sinai hospital produced a record showing that Miss Hibbler had been treated for

22 1958

LOUISIANA

Jury With Negro Foreman Finds White Man Guilty

NEW ORLEANS.— (ANP) — For the first time in over 60 years a Negro acted as foreman of a petty jury in New Orleans in which a white man was tried. He is Lionel J. Troullier, who ~~is~~ ^{has} enough work to do as a ~~company~~ ^{company} ~~man~~ ^{man} ~~for~~ ^{for} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~Good~~ ^{Good} Citizens Life Insurance Company as district manager in New Orleans, was chosen by his fellow jurors to be foreman of the jury which was trying a white man accused of burglary.

Two other Negroes were on the 12-man panel, one a teacher, Zack Ramsey and another insurance man Harold Rouzan.

Sentence was not passed on the man as it was found that he was a multiple offender.

Also doing jury duty in the Crescent City but on the parish (county elsewhere) jury was Orlando S. Moss, Sr., insurance man, too. He worked for The People's Life Insurance Company. There are many who say the names of the companies are prophetic.

Virginia gets top judge's pay

DETROIT—Judge Elvin L. Davenport has the honor of being the second colored jurist to occupy the bench in recorder's court. The first was the late Judge Charles W. Jones.

He also has another honor—that of being the highest paid jurist of the recorder's bench. His salary is \$24,500 annually.

The salaries of nine other judges are \$22,000. They have been granted a raise to \$24,000, which becomes effective at a later date.

Judge Davenport was appointed to Common Pleas Court at a salary of \$17,500 and advanced to the present post to fill the vacancy created by the death of the late Judge C. Z. Ide.

Admitted to the bar in 1931, Davenport served 10 years as Wayne county assistant prosecutor. He was regarded as one of the most competent criminal prosecutors in the office.

The jurist is a member of Bethel AME church, Wilverine Bar association, Conant Gardens Property association and the NAACP. He is a native of Virginia.

NEGRO NAMED N. Y. COUNTY COMMISSIONER OF JURORS

Negro has been chosen as New York County's Commissioner of Jurors. Former State Senator Julius A. Archibald will be the first of his race to hold such an office in the state.

His selection is counted upon to end the complaint sometimes raised in criminal cases that Negroes are discriminated against in the selection of jurors. Several New York County verdicts have been carried to the United States Supreme Court on this ground.

Mr. Archibald's selection by County Clerk James R. McGurrian also was regarded to have political significance. It reportedly represents an effort to conciliate independent Democrats on the West Side who backed Robert B. Blaikie, former leader of the Seventh Assembly District.

Their support is important to the regular Democratic organization in its fight to replace Representative Adam Clayton Powell

public life as a protégé of Mr. Blaikie in 1952. He went out in 1954 when the Tammany organization succeeded in beating Mr. Blaikie.

The new Commissioner of Jurors will be sworn in today at the Supreme Court Building. Mayor Wagner and Carmine G. DeSapio, leader of Tammany and Democratic national committeemen, are scheduled to attend the ceremony.

Mr. Archibald is a lawyer and former school teacher. He taught history, economics and government. His wife, Mrs. Edrie F. Archibald, is a school teacher. She is also the Democratic co-leader of the Thirteenth Assembly District.

Mr. Archibald was born in Trinidad, B. W. L. and is a graduate of DeWitt Clinton High School, City College and New York University Law School. His salary in his new job will be \$10,200 a year.

NEGRO IS CHOSEN TO DIRECT JURORS

Archibald's Post Hre Will Make Him First of Race to Hold Job in State

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The New York Times
Julius A. Archibald

NEGRO SWORN IN AS JURORS' CHIEF

First of His Race in Post Hears Democrats Hailed as Equality Champions

Former State Senator Julius A. Archibald was sworn in yesterday as New York's first Negro deputy county clerk. At the ceremony speakers hailed the Democratic party for its efforts in behalf of Negro rights.

Mr. Archibald, who is 57 years old, was elected in 1952 as the state's first Negro Senator. His appointment to the clerkship is viewed in political circles as a move by Tammany Hall to win independent Democrats to a united front against Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr.

Mr. Powell, who backed President Eisenhower in 1956, has been denied Democratic support and City Councilman Earl Brown has been selected to try to unseat him in Harlem's Sixteenth Congressional District. Mr. Archibald had been a backer of Robert B. Blaikie, former leader of the Seventh Assembly District who carried on a long-time feud with Tammany.

Mr. Archibald took the oath at Manhattan Supreme Court from County Clerk James McGurrian. As deputy, he will be in charge of the selection of jurors for all grand and trial juries in Manhattan. Up to 1938 his position was called Commissioner of Jurors.

At the ceremony Councilman Brown said that Negro gains had "largely been accomplished through the Democratic party." Mr. McGurrian hailed Carmine G. DeSapio, Tammany leader, as a "fearless champion of interracial justice."

Negro Begins Job As Manhattan's Jury Commissioner

NEW YORK (AP) — A Negro took over Friday as commissioner of jurors in New York County (Manhattan).

Julius A. Archibald, a lawyer and former state senator and schoolteacher, is the first of his race to hold such a job in New York State.

He was chosen by County Clerk James R. McGurrian.

The appointment was a Democratic political move.

It is counted on to offset the complaints sometimes raised in criminal cases that Negroes are discriminated against in the selection of jurors. Several New York County verdicts have been taken to the U. S. Supreme Court on this ground.

The commissioner of jurors is responsible for keeping the lists from which jurors are drawn. He also presides over the lotteries by which names are drawn from the list to make up grand juries and trial juries in the county. The salary is \$10,200 a year.

Women Plead Their Cause For Jury Duty

COLUMBIA, Jan. 21 (AP)—South Carolina's long-standing rule against women jurors was called discriminatory and a waste of valuable resources today.

Representatives of State Women's Clubs pleaded their cause at a one-sided hearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee. There was no opposition testimony.

The committee is considering a proposed referendum to amend the State Constitution and permit women jurors in state courts.

A 50-year fight which has resulted in women jurors in all but three states, including South Carolina, was outlined by Mrs. C. Smith Toms of Charleston, president of the South Carolina League of Women Voters.

Mrs. Toms sought to debunk objections that women are by nature unsuited for jury duty.

"There are some so-called masculine traits which are equally undesirable," she commented.

"The state sends us to public schools at considerable expense and then doesn't use us for jury duty," Mrs. Toms noted.

Mrs. Sara Liverance of Anderson, a member of the State Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs and a reporter for the Greenville News, attacked the objection that white women would sit next to Negroes on juries.

"As it is now," she said, "I cannot help but feel that the Negro permitted to sit on the jury is more a citizen than I am."

"For those of us who believe in states rights," she said, "it is embarrassing that the federal government should grant us jury duty and the state deny it."

She referred to the Civil Rights Law passed by Congress last year which opened the way for women on federal juries in South Carolina and elsewhere.

Others urging a referendum on the issue at the general election in November included Miss Marguerite Tolbert of Columbia, president of the South Carolina Coun-

cil for the Common Good; Rep. Martha Thomas Fitzgerald of Richland; and Sen. Mazingo of Darlington, co-author of the Senate resolution.

Lack Of Negro Jurors No Bar,

Callison Says

By W. D. WORKMAN JR.
Capital Correspondent

COLUMBIA — Attorney General T. C. Callison said Thursday that the absence of Negroes from South Carolina juries would not invalidate legal proceedings unless there was evidence of a systematic and deliberate effort to exclude them.

The attorney general's remarks came in response to questioning concerning a Williamsburg case in which an indictment against a Negro was quashed by order of Circuit Judge G. Duncan Bellinger. The judge's order was based on the fact that no Negro has served on a grand jury in Williamsburg County since 1944.

In commenting on the Williamsburg case, General Callison referred to a 1953 decision of the South Carolina Supreme Court spelling out the difference between deliberately excluding and unintentionally by-passing Negroes for jury service. Reference to that same case was made by Judge Bellinger in his Williamsburg order. The 1953 case involved a Georgetown Negro, Arthur (Fat-Eye) Waitus, who was arrested (and subsequently convicted) for the murder of a white woman.

VALIDITY ISSUE

In the particular episode then in question, the issue involved the validity of an indictment returned by a grand jury on which there were no Negroes. Here is the language of the State Supreme Court on that point:

"It has been consistently held by that (U. S. Supreme) court that equal protection of the laws is denied to a Negro charged with a crime whenever by any action of a state, through its legislature, through its courts, or through its executive or administrative officers, Negroes are intentionally excluded, solely because of their race or color, from serving upon the grand jury that indicts the

defendant or the petit jury which tries him. . . . "The 14th Amendment does not give a Negro charged with a crime in a state court the right to demand that the grand or petit jury, which considers his case, shall be composed, either in whole or in part, of citizens of his own race. A mixed jury is not required. . . .

"A Negro objecting to a grand or petit jury because of alleged discrimination against his race has the burden of proving that qualified Negroes were intentionally excluded because of their race or color. The mere absence from a particular grand or petit jury of members of the Negro race is insufficient, in and of itself, to show discrimination against the defendant in the selection of the jury.

MUST BE SHOWN

"But where it is shown that notwithstanding the fact that a substantial proportion of those eligible for jury duty are Negroes, no Negro has been drawn for jury service over a long period of years, a strong prima facie case of racial discrimination is shown. When such a showing is made, the burden is upon the state, to justify such an exclusion as having been brought about for some reason other than racial discrimination."

That last expression is taken from a U.S. Supreme Court decision in a Mississippi case. Another U.S. Supreme Court decision cited in the Waitus case dealt with a Texas case. In it, the Supreme Court said:

"Jurymen should be selected as individuals. . . and not as members of a race. . . proportional racial limitation is therefore forbidden. An accused is entitled to have charges against him considered by a jury in the selection of which there has been neither inclusion nor exclusion because of race."

SOUTH CAROLINA

Qualifications For Jury Service Must Be Strict And Impartial

In quashing an indictment of a Negro defendant in Williamsburg County on the ground that no Negro has served on a Williamsburg County Grand Jury since 1944, Judge G. Duncan Bellinger has taken account of rulings of both the state and the federal Supreme Courts.

Judge Bellinger's ruling does not mean, according to a clarifying statement by Atty. Gen. T. C. Callison, that henceforth a Negro must sit on every South Carolina grand jury before true bills can be found legally against Negro defendants.

The meaning that we gather from Judge Bellinger's decision is that jury commissioners must not exclude Negroes from service on juries solely on the ground of race. Whether this has happened in Williamsburg County we are not prepared to say. That inference might be drawn from the ruling.

Jury commissioners in all counties are charged with the duty of drawing up jury lists from the rolls of registered electors. From these lists names are drawn for actual service.

Registration to vote is not the only requirement to qualify for jury service. Citizens also, for service on juries in state courts, must be males between the ages of 21 and 65; and they must be "of good moral character." Furthermore, the law says the jury commissioners shall select persons "as they may deem otherwise qualified, being persons of sound judgment and free from all legal exceptions." The law does not recognize race as a qualification, or as grounds for exclusion.

Negroes have been serving on juries in state courts in increasing numbers of recent years. As more Negroes register to vote it may be assumed that more also will be listed for jury duty. The law requires that two out of three registered electors shall be included in the jury lists.

As The News and Courier heretofore has said with respect to voting, it now says with respect to jury service: Strict qualifications, applied equally to both races, should be required. The law requires that jurors have good moral character and sound judgment. Since justice is blind, it also must be color blind.

The ruling of Judge Bellinger underscores what has been obvious all along, that Negroes cannot be excluded from administration of justice through jury service by reason of race alone. All jurors should be people of good moral character and sound judgment.

Three Negroes Informers On Federal Grand Jury

HOUSTON — Three of the 22 veniremen sworn in this week by U S District Judge Joe Ingraham to serve for the next six months on the federal grand jury were Negroes. They are: Fred Taylor, Houston; Paul H Kirby, Hempstead and Rommie Hollis, Conroe.

R E (Bob) Smith, Houston oilman, is the jury foreman, and Edward J Fay, also of Houston is the deputy foreman.

Mr Taylor is married, has one daughter and lives at 1001 East 35th Ave. He is an employee of the T and N O Railroad a member of Concord Baptist Church.

Mr Kirby is a member of the faculty of San Swartz School in Hempstead. Mr Hollis is a retired farmer and an employee on the Schotts Bakery Farm.